The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's B
Motor Cars
can be obtained fro
BOMBAY CYCLE AND M
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBA

VOL. 1 NO 100. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

te of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th June	India ..	8000	......	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya..	7000	......	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	......	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	......	..
10th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	......	
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	......	
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia..	8000	......	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	......	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	......	..
[illegible]th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
[illegible]st ..	Macedonia	10500	......	..
[illegible]th ..	Salsette ..	6600	Moldavia	10000
[illegible]st April.	Himalaya..	7000	......	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	......	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8
.. LONDON	 627	or Rs. 525	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA	.. 1695	Thu. 3rd July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA	.. 2185	Fri. 4th July.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 3rd July, calling at Karachi, Pansi, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Friday 27th June.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	.. 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	.. 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "Virawa" 3,360 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

27th June, 1913.

161

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **Bombay.**

BOOKS ON BRIDGE.

ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE.

ROYAL SPADE AUCTION BRIDGE. By A Dunn, Author of "Bridge and How to Play it, Rs. 2-3.

ROYAL SPADE AUCTION BRIDGE. By "Bascule," Bridge Edition of the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News." Rs. 2-10.

AUCTION BRIDGE AND ROYAL AUCTION. Reviewed and Explained by "Badsworth." Rs. 3-1.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

THE AUCTION BRIDGE BOOK. Capt. H. S. Browning ("Slambo" of the Westminster Gazette). Rs. 2-3.

THE RULES AND PRINCIPLES OF AUCTION BRIDGE. By "Bascule." Containing The Laws of Auction Bridge, etc. Rs. 2-10.

AUCTION BRIDGE UP TO DATE. By W. Dalton, 5th Edition. Rs. 4-6.

AUCTION BRIDGE. By A. Dunn. Rs. 2-8.

THE PRINCIPLES, RULES AND LAWS OF AUCTION BRIDGE: Stated, Explained, and Illustrated. By J. B. Elwell. Rs. 5-4.

"SATURDAY" AUCTION BRIDGE. By "Hellespont." Rs. 3-1.

BRIDGE AND AUCTION BRIDGE. By "Valet de Pique." Re. 1-12.

BRIDGE.

ELWELL'S PRACTICAL BRIDGE. A complete and thorough course of instruction in the Game, with over 100 Illustrative Hands. Rs. 5-4.

DALTON'S "SATURDAY" BRIDGE. With additional chapters on Auction Bridge. Rs. 4-6.

DUNN'S CLUB BRIDGE. Rs. 3-8.

"BADSWORTH" ON BRIDGE. 3rd Edition. Rs. 3-1.

BRIDGE IN BRIEF. With advanced Hints. By "Beekay." As. 14.

FOSTER'S BRIDGE. A Complete system of Instruction in the Game. New and Revised Edition. Rs. 2-3.

BRIDGE REFLECTIONS. Containing Problems and Solutions and "Maxims" to be Remembered. By Bethell. Rs. 2-3.

BRIDGE CATECHISM. By R. N. Brydges, Rs. 2-3.

THE ROBERTSON RULE AND OTHER BRIDGE AXIOMS. By E. Robertson and A. Hyde-Wollaston. Rs. 2.

HINTS ON ADVANCED BRIDGE. By Captain S. H. Hingley. Re. 1-12

FOSTER'S BRIDGE MAXIMS. Re. 1-15.

THE LAWS OF BRIDGE and a Guide to the Game. By "Boaz." Re. 1-5.

DALTON'S INFERENCES AT BRIDGE. As. 14.

THE LAWS OF BRIDGE. With Cases and Decisions by the Committee of the Portland Club. Edited by W. Dalton. As. 14.

DOUBLE DUMMY BRIDGE. By Various Authors, Edited and arranged by E. Bergholt. Rs. 3-1.

ADVANCED BRIDGE. The Higher Principles of the Game Analysed and Explained, etc. By J. B. Elwell 7th Edition. Rs. 5-4.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs: 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer,

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

261

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING

of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected and properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

BUSINESS BOOKS.

PRACTICAL BANKING, Including Currency. By J. F. G. Bagshaw and C. F. Hannaford	4	6
BANKRUPTCY AND BILLS OF SALE.—An A. B. C. of the Law. By W. Valentine Ball, M.A.	4	6
THE STANDARD OF VALUE. By Sir David Barbour K. C. S. I., K. C. M. G.	5	4
ELEMENTS OF STATISTICS. By Arthur L. Bowley, M.A., F.S.S.	9	3
THE BUSINESS BLUE BOOK. A Book for Progressive Business Men and all interested in Commercial knowledge	1	12
A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, CHEQUES and NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES. By Sir M. D. Chalmers. K.C.B. C.S.I.	15	0
METHODS AND MACHINERY OF BUSINESS (Exchanges and Insurance.) By H. Clemson	4	6
MONEY AND CIVILIZATION or a History of the Monetary Laws and Systems of various states since the dark ages and their influence upon civilization. By Alexander Del Mar, M.E. 14s. for	6	8
ARBITRAGE, in Bullion, Coins, Bills, Stocks, Shares, and Options. By Henry Deutsch Ph. D.	9	8
PITMAN'S GUIDE FOR THE COMPANY SECRETARY. By Arthur Coles................	4	8
AUDITING. A Practical Manual for Auditors. By Lawrence R. Dicksee, M. Com., F.C.A.	9	8
OFFICE ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENTS, Including Secretarial Works. By Lawrence R. Dicksee, M. Com., F.C.A.	4	8

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

197

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly ....Rs. 20.
Quarterly ....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly..............Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly ....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly..............Rs. 16.
Quarterly ....Rs. 9.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:

FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

CALCUTTA:

Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
MUNMAR.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHULARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQUE.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY,
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

TICES

ISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANAGER reserves the right refuse any advertisement with- ing reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED that I bear no connection with Messrs. S. C. MUKERJEE & Co., of Jharia who have lately opened an office in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. All my worthy constituents in the Bombay Presidency are therefore requested to send their inquiries in coal to me only at Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.

S. C. MUKERJEE,
Colliery Agent and Coal Merchant,
Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Dhanbaid.

Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.
Dated 25th June, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.				Up To Bombay H. M.
19 15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina	,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra	,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Amballa Cantonment	Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana	,,	1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur	,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur	,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar	,,	22 29
11-43	,,	Lahore	,,	21-22
14-33	,,	Lala Musa	,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	11-44
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H. M
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.				Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi	Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai	,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all abnormal discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY: 100 Students will be admitted at half Fees. Coaching in Classes or by Correspondence. Apply—SHARANGDHAR & Co., Bible House Hornby Road, Bombay. 0208

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE: Students enrolled for One or All Subjects, Fees Moderate. Apply—SHARANGHDHAR & CO., Bible House, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0209

WANTED.

WANTED—smart READER Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60, plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

Wanted agents on commission in all districts of Upper India and Sindh. Apply to, THE CHIEF AGENT, Sun Life of Canada, Lahore. 0234

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply, to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30 ft. x 7 ft., 125 to 130 lbs. Working Pressure in perfect condition. Can be seen working under full pressure at the Bombay United Mill, Girgaon. Offers to be sent to THE SECRETARY, Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd., Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
0236

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

Rs. 5,500
STUDEBAKER
25-35 H. P. 4 cylinder.
With *Electric*
Self Starter,

Enclosed valves—Boshmagneto
Detachable Rims-Electric Light.

HILL, SAWYER & Co.,
BOMBAY. DELHI. CALCUTTA. MADRAS.
183

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Furniture, full size Billiard Table, by John Roberts, Grand Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., Pianola, real Persian Carpets, Columbia Graphophone, Milch Cow with Calf, large Fowl House, flower baskets on iron stands, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Worli Post Office, in the Bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy on Worli Hill, valuable and neat new designed drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English cabinets, silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield sofas, card table, jardineers, revolving and glass door book cases, fret work screens, real Persian carpets, bentwood dining-room arm chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, rich glassware, platedware and crockeryware, mirror double door almyrah, single and double bedsteads, washhand table, dressing table, cheval glass, hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, blackwood carved overmantle and teapoys, Columbia graphophone with selected records, sweet-toned ebonized iron-framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new pianola by Orchestrelle and Co., of London with selected rolls, full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, complete, with accessories. Singapore cane furniture, Milch cow with calf, large fowl house, made to order, nearly new China matting of the whole bungalow, cooking utensils, flower baskets on iron stands, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. CHARLES D. BOYES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is used only for two months.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1913. 257

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10.
There's still time to see the last part of
QUO VADIS?
It licks creation.
Last night of
THE DERBY
and
MAX & FOOLSHEAD.

To-Morrow
An Entirely New Bill.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor
" For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE MOTOR UNION
Insurance Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352.

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRGAO

N

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE".

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.	EAST STREET, POONA.	BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches, clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

WALTHAM WATCHES.

To meet the demand of a number of our customers we have imported a selection of these watches, which are now on view in our showrooms.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
5 & 6, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENT SPACE can be had on application to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0·34″, Sirsa 3·12″, Ambala 0·70″ and Delhi 0·95″. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Night temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0·54″ and Allahabad 0·15″. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·81″ and Kotah 0·22″. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Kotha.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Gujarat and the southern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 2·20″, Veraval 5·82″, Bhavnagar-Para 8·65″ and Surat 0·52″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1·56″, Hoshangabad 0·93″, Khandwa 0·44″, Akola 0·70″, Amraoti 2·80″, Nagpur 0·31″ and Chanda 2·93″. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 4·11″, Ratnagiri 0·63″ Mormugao 0·42″ and Karwar 0·75″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 1·26″ and Belgaum 0·25″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad and the northern and central district of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, south Gujarat, the southern half of Kathiawar, the north and the east Punjab and the extreme easterndistricts of Rajputana. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. There has thus been an increase both in the area and the amount of rainfall: 19 stations record precipitation exceeding half an inch as against 6 yesterday, some of the heaviestfalls being 8·65″ at Bhavnagar-Para, 5·82″ at Veraval and 4·11″ at Bombay.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, local rain in west Central India, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 26th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th) ..	94·3	85·0	73	..	..	..
Jask ..	99·3	84·3	88	..	..	−0·05
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th) ..	96·3	86·1	83	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	106·8	84·5	67	..	0·57	+0·16
Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore ..	108·4	74·2	77	0·34	1·51	−0·08
Sirsa ..	107·3	71·0	89	3·12	5·24	+3·91
Ambala ..	94·5	78·9	89	0·70	4·87	+2·59
Delhi ..	91·0	72·3	92	0·95	4·83	+2·61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91·5	79·5	79	..	0·78	−0·95
Mainpuri ..	89·3	79·1	79	0·01	0·19	−1·46
Jhansi ..	97·6	79·0	68	..	0·58	−2·67
Cawnpore ..	86·1	77·5	93	0·54	2·90	−0·59
Allahabad ..	93·5	76·5	91	0·15	3·70	+0·31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	112·6	85·8	67	..	0·82	+0·71
Karachi ..	90·5	82·5	76	..	0·06	−0·77
Ajmer ..	95·6	81·2	83	..	2·70	+1·05
Jaipur ..	100·2	75·1	86	0·81	4·07	+2·56
Kotah ..	99·6	76·6	76	0·22	1·12	−1·06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	96·5	82·0	63	..	2·47	+0·87
Dwarka ..	90·8	85·2	79	..	1·92	+0·41
Veraval ..	82·1	75·8	91	5·82	14·87	+11·39
Rajkot ..	83·1	73·3	93	2·20	8·85	+5·43
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90·5	74·8	96	8·65	13·68	+10·50
Surat ..	84·4	75·6	95	0·52	12·36	+6.00
Ahmedabad ..	99·1	78·7	84	..	6·19	+2·42
Deesa ..	95·3	79·4	81	..	2·81	+1·62
Neemuch ..	88·9	79·1	80	..	3·52	+0·60
Indore	87·1	73·1	80	..	6·35	+1·47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	90·8	73·8	83	1·56	8·31	+2·39
Saugor ..	87·3	73·1	86	0·02	6·16	+0·93
Hoshangabad..	91·1	72·4	91	0·93	4·08	−0·65
Khandwa ..	90·7	75·1	75	0·44	8·11	+3·36
Akola ..	90·2	74·5	78	0·70	5·51	+1·25
Amraoti ..	89·3	74·3	84	2·80	11·19	+5·82
Nagpur ..	89·6	74·8	83	0·31	9·64	−2·24
Chanda ..	86·9	75·0	83	2·93	7·46	−1·51
Raipur ..	85·7	74·6	84	..	4·76	−1·77
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81·5	76·5	91	4·11	18·54	+2·80
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	77·4	88	0·63	21·36	−4·16
Mormugao ..	87·0	76·7	83	0·42	24·31	−2·51
Karwar ..	84·7	74·0	79	0·75	25·50	−8·30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87·9	73·6	94	0·04	4·31	+0·39
Ahmednagar..	80·6	70·5	90	0·06	9·97	+5·16
Poona ..	79·0	71·8	94	1·26	9·51	+5·44
Sholapur ..	87·3	73·6	82	..	4·61	+0·38
Bijapur ..	86·7	70·3	78	..	3·53	+0·29
Belgaum ..	77·3	67·0	99	0·25	7·38	+0·17
Aurangabad ..	81·9	70·7	95	0·04	6·6	+2·04
Nizamabad (Indur).	88·4	74·2	74	0·04	?2	?
Hyderabad ..	89·8	75·2	59	..	3·46	−0·39
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88·3	74·6	75	0·12	25·56	−6·90
Calicut ..	83·8	74·6	93	0·34	24·02	−6·74
Cochin ..	86·2	73·7	82	0·69	20·48	−4·39
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..		..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam..	99·3	85·3	73	..	1·18	−2·95
Bellary ..	93·0	75·5	56	..	0·87	−0·91
Cuddapah ..	69·0	78·2	48	..	0·29	−2·48
Madras ..	102·5	83·	50	..	0·13	−1·49
Bangalore ..	85·3	..	76	..	2·46	−0·11
Coimbatore ..	89·2	70	86	..	0·32	−1·11
Trichinopoly..	98·0	[illegible]	51	..	0·32	−0·92
Negapatam ..	100·7	80·2	60	..	0·59	[illegible]

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

◆

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 26.

Both the monsoon currents have been fairly active and the Bay current has given considerable rain over Northern India as far west as Lahore and Sirsa while the Arabian Sea current has given rain on the West Coast, Kathiawar and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, East and North Punjab, Central Provinces and the West Coast, fairly general in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, South Gujarat and Mysore and local in Assam, East Rajputana, Bombay and Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo and Lashio one and a half inches; Diamond Island and Akyab three; Burdwan two, Berhampore one and a half; Calcutta Dinajpur and Patna one; Sambalpur two; Nayadumka four; Meerut and Mukhteswar one and a half; Bahraich, Chakrata, Delhi, Ludhiana and Murree one; Sirsa three; Simla two; Jaipur three quarters; Rajkot two; Veravl eight; Amraoti three; Hoshangabad and Pendra one; Jubbulpore one and a half; Seoni and Chanda three; Bombay four and Poona one and half.

No developments have taken place of the disturbed conditions in the Bay. General pressure distribution is favourable to the continued rainfall over Northern and Central India.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Gujarat, Rajputana, and Punjab.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

◆

DISTRESS DECREASING IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The "Government Gazette" publishes the following general summary of the season and crop report for last week:—

During the week there was good rain in parts of the Konkan, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; it was slight and partial elsewhere. More rain is needed in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Broach, parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Savantvadi. The situation has improved the rain which fell after the end of the week. The preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress in parts of Sind, Broach, Kanara, Sholapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Sowing continues, but was retarded in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur for want of sufficient rain. Inundation was satisfactory in Sind.

The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition except in Ahmednagar. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains remain high with a slight tendency to rise in some places. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 44
Gujarat	20 to 42
Konkan	29 to 34
Deccan	28 to 50
Karnatak	41 to 49

Distress is decreasing in parts of the Ahmednagar district. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Four cattle camps are still open but are being rapidly vacated. Government grass is being freely purchased. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 21st June were 13,888 in Ahmednagar and 197 in Poona and Sholapur.

BRITAIN TO ADOPT METRIC CARAT.

◆

The standard department of the Board of trade has applied for an Order in Council to make the metric carat of 200 milligrams and its necessary multiples and sub-multiples standard weights in the United Kingdom. It is expected that the order giving effect to the decision will be issued at the end of the present year, so that the trade will have ample time to make the necessary change. This is a satisfactory ending to the agitation in favor of the unification of the metric carat in which we have taken some part, and the decision of the Board of Trade will remove the United Kingdom from that splendid but illogical isolation which threatened us.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 26th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·595
Temperature of Air	degrees	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	"	76·8
Dew Point	"	76·3
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0·941
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	79·4
Minimum do. do. ..	..	75·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W,WSW,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	256
Fall of Rain	inches	5·15
Total fall during month.. ..	"	18·03
Total fall during year	"	18·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	"	0·58

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 26th June 1913 was 29·752 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 1/8 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.		h. m.	ft. in.
Satur.	28	m	6 5 5 38 a	24 0 25 2
Sun.	29	m	7 20 6 37 a	24 5 25 0
Mon.	30	m	8 29 7 38 a	25 2 25 0
Tues.	1	m	9 28 8 40 a	26 2 25 2
Wed.	2	m	10 18 9 40 a	27 3 25 6

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.		h. m.	f. in.
Satur.	28	m	11 43	21 2
Sun.	29	m	0 48 1 3 a	18 5 21 5
Mon.	30		1 37 2 17	17 10 21 5
Tues.	1	m	2 23 3 19 a	17 1 21 1
Wed.	2		3 8 4 14	16 3 20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28. (Satur.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 20 m.
29. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20 m.
30. (Mon.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 20 m.
1. (Tues.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20 m.
2. (Wed.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23-7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10-8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36-2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 27.

416. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the Short L E Rifles, all arms and Equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

417. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade to-day Friday, the 27th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

418. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade on Monday, the 30th Instant at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of the Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

419. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday, the 2nd July at Head Quarters at 7. P. M. Subject.—Scouting and Patroling.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed as follows on the 17th instant:—"The Directors of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd., report that the total dividends for 1912 or 75 per cent. They have placed £30,431 to the sinking fund and carried forward £9,380. The estimate of 3,000,000 lbs. for 1913 is likely to be exceeded."

COMMERCIAL.

◆

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Consols 2½ per cent. ..	72 15/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·41
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	84
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20·44
Bar Silver Spot ..	26 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27⅛
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet. Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans ..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans ..	4⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175,000
Arrivals:—City of Madrid.	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

◆

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 26.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained steady to-day and fluctuated within the range of one anna. The opening rate was Rs. 96-0, but gradually it improved and closed at Rs. 96-1 (buyers), the rate for the subsequent delivery increased to about one and half anna less.

Demand for ready paper is brisk and was placed at about annas three more than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained fairly active to-day, and a rise of a few points was recorded in several shares.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,427-8 for July.

At the opening Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 545 for July but at the close improved to Rs. 557-8.

David were placed at prices varying from Rs. 535 to Rs. 540 for July delivery.

Crescents improved to Rs. 125 for July.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

◆

LONDON, June 25.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bill on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 14,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs. 17,90,000
Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/3 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 20 per cent. } above that rate, in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1/3 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 20 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·94.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. — were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 2,10,000
Rs. — were allotted to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at —(Min. Rate) received 1/3 13-32 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at —(Min. Rate) received 20 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta — Bombay 16·97.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale. } Rs. 11,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000

Extra allotments. Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,90,000 @ 1/3 31/32.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	2,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a little doing.	
Mid. Americans	6·73d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·55d
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 12·13 Oct. 11·55
New York Official noon call.	July 12·14 Oct. 11·55
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·4 Oct. 11·61

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·47	6·49
J. A.	6·46	6·48
A. S.	6·37	6·40
S. O.	6·26	6·30
O. N.	6·20	6·24
N. D.	6·16	6·20
D. J.	6·15	6·19
J. F.	6·15	6·19
F. M.	6·16	6·2[illegible]
M. A.	6·17	6·21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·49	6·50
J. A.	6·48	6·49
A. S.	6·40	6·40
S. O.	6·30	6·30
O. N.	6·24	6·24
N. D.	6·20	6·20
D. J.	6·19	6·20
J. F.	6·19	6·20
F. M.	6·20	6·21

AMERICAN COTTON.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain .... —
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000

Futures at New York, July, 12·20. Previous closing price 11·99.

Futures at New York, October, 11·59. Previous closing price 11·44.

Advanced on southern buying of futures in the local market and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·50. Previous price 12·30.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/8. Previous price 12-5/8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans July 12·51. Previous price 12·41.

Futures at New Orleans October 11·64. Previous price 11·54.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10
Demand Bills 4·86⅝
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅛

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

◆

(From our Correspondent.)

26th June, 1913.

To-day's advance from America indicates that the shorts for July position are paying heavy penalities. Spot in New York is also 20 points up, and it is hard to buy. The amount brought into sight last week was 13,350,000 bales whereas the final ginning report was 14,076,000 bales; so the amount brought into sight this season is now only 726,000 bales less than the total ginned. Out of 726,000 bales, nearly 600,000 bales are lintres. A greater portion of this will be held on plantations and will not come forward until the next crop is assured. So the American markets are likely to hold a trading position for near months for the time being. Besides June and July are the most important months in corn and cotton growing. It is these months that determine the corn and cotton crops.

The local market remained firm with a small turnover and quotes for Fully Good Bengal Rs. 242½ and for M. G. Good Broach Rs. 291½-91½.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	239	231	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	240	232	..	do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bengals ..	242	234	..	do.
Do	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	240	232	..	do.
M. G. Sind Punjab	248	235	..	do.
G. M. Khandeish .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	284	274	..	do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	280	270	..	do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	274	264	..	do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	269	259	..	do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	257	247	..	do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	259	249	..	do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	294	286	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	275	265	255	do.
M. G. Mathia ..	249	237	..	do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	273	do.
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	269	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	275	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	285	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	283	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	268	do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	274	do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

◆

LONDON, June 25.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £64½; Copper Braziers £79; Yellow Metal 6⅞.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3 sellers; July, August. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India;—neglected; German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-5½; sellers; August; 9-7½; sellers; October, December; very quiet. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-8¾ sellers; July, September; dull. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation. Java Sugar:—quiet, and unchanged.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½: June, July, London: sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¼; June, July; London; sellers, dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July; sellers steady.

South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62 lbs. 35¾; July; sellers, dull.

Australian.—South Australian 37½; sellers July.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50½; June, July; Dunkirk; Buyers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51¾; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; June, July; Hamburg; sellers; quiet but steady. LinseedsBombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 45⅞; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal; quiet but steady. Linseed Calcutta 44-1½; June, July; London sellers quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-15-6; July, August; Hull sellers; firm.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39-6; General Tone of Tallow auction, dull

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At their meeting to-day the Directors of the Bengal Bank made no alteration in the rate on demand loans which still stands at four per cent. Increases were shown in the Government Balance and in cash at the Head Office and branches and the percentage works out at 47.19.

In the Exchange market very little business is doing and rates are unchanged. Private advices are said to make London discounts firmer, especially for long sight bills.

The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m. Government paper 3-1/2 per cent. at Rs. 96-2, 96-3, and small at Rs. 96-5, 96-4.

In the share market, although the coal section continues to predominate there was evidence of awakening interest in jute securities. Rates for coal shares are fairly steady.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

◆

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	68/12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	[illegible] o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	15 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		13
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	8-8
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60¾

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	885
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	243
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	[illegible]
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	2,147/8
China ..	Mar.-Sep	50	[illegible]
Chitoi Silk ..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connaught ..	do.	Nil	[illegible]
Coorla ..	April	40	[illegible]
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	[illegible]
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	[illegible]
David ..	May-Nov.	20	[illegible]
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	[illegible]
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	[illegible]
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	[illegible]
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	[illegible]
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,630
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	371/4
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	[illegible]
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	460XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	147-8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,365
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	805
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,497/8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	109
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	246/4
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,070
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,427 8
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127/8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	292-8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,727-8
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton C.	..	Nil.	475
P.	..	Nil.	665
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	243

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	67
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/3
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	142
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	A.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	142/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132¼
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	362/8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year D.	
Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badhan Pile ..	..	7	101
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	635
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. P.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
O.		..	203
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O.	Mar.-Sep.	30	231-4
P.	Sep.-Oct.	5	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 %	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mentle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O Old 100	..	..	100
New Issue 25	..	..	25
P 100	March.	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do	12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	382/8
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 %	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs.		8 %	500
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	..	Nil.	96/4
D.	Jan	..	208
P.	&	..	174
Tata Hydro Electric	July	..	906
O 600	..	4 %	709
P 600	..		
Thacker & Co. ..	..	24 %	198XD
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	65/8
Treacher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 15	520

Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPP

◆

ARRIVAL

June 26.
S. S. Morocco Pickering Hul
S. S. Palitana McDonal Bus
S. S. Konig Coltzen Dare

DEPARTURES.

June 26.
S. S. Persia Baltol
S. S. Dwarka Moscow Persian
S. S. Bardora Cammack ..

The following vessels obtained th
rances on Thursday:—
S. S. Risaldar Toms Aden
S. S. Ninian Williams Karachi
S. S. Hild Salvasen Bangkok
S. S. [illegible]
[illegible] Kendall Karachi

The following vessels began t
Thursday:—
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Morocco:—The Wilson steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, G. Pickering arrived in the h on Thursday from Hull May 24th a general cargo.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,933 Captain D. McDonald arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bus June 12th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koning:—The steamer Koning 3,176 tons, Captain T. Coltzen, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from [illegible] June 10th, with a general [illegible] passengers.

[illegible] Risaldar:—The steamer [illegible] 1,091 tons, Captain J. P. [illegible] to-day for Aden with [illegible]

[illegible]—The steamer Ninian, [illegible] Captain G. Williams, will [illegible] Karachi with ballast.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, [illegible] tons, Captain J. Salvasen, will [illegible] for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Knight Templer:—The steamer Knight Templer, 4,001 tons, Captain J. Kendall, will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Mongolia" with the outward Mails of the 20th instant passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 26th idem.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Birmingham left Liverpool outward bound on the 24th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

◆

THURSDAY, June 25, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer......Capt.................Agents
A. Nippon......Tantoulna.......A.L.S.N.&Co.
B. Lindenfels.........Mitter....W. & A.G. & Co.
C. & R. Hindoo..........Groves.......J. F. & Co.
G. Kanzler ....Schapp.........A. S. & Co.
H. Portloe..........Roberts....W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Pundua......Handcock..........M. M. & Co
M. Cyprisa....Radcliff Mathias....T. M. & Co.
M. Clan Cumming..Gourlay..........J. F. & Co.
N. Veldo ....Gardner..........T. M. & Co.
O. Benecre...........Jones.........T. M. & Co.
P. Clan Macfarlane..Swaneton......J. V. & Co.
Q. Bahrein...... Grant ....Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1. Subadar.........Crebfir.........T. M. & Co.
2. Circassia.......Osborne....W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Muttra..........Carey..........M. M. & Co.
4. Cairnross.........Hyslop....W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Taiyabi.......Kass...............A.M.Jeewanji
6. Rotenfels.........Goose......W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Wachtenfels....Hepers......W. & A. G. & Co.
9. City of London......Whish......K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Assaye..Caldwell.....P. & O. S. N. Co.
12 & 13. India....Talbot......P. & O. S. N. Co.
14. Lhasa.........Penny............M. M. & Co
16. Cupri 262 .... Hunis ....Rubattino Line

Offside M.

Ferrera........Feathers....Shaw Wallace & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri........Mahomed..........B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani..........Vallji ....B. S. N. Co.

M. W. D. D.

Khosrou........Hannah..........T. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor .... Koefoil.... W. & A. G. & Co.
Blake .... Hill........ W. & A. G. & Co.
Beme.......... Younger..Shauw Wallace & Co
Curthusien............ Davis ....T. M. & Co
City of Agra..........Buck..........K. N. & Co.
City of Athens............Kasaut.... K H. & C.
Clan Shaw .... Hunter ...... J. F. & Co.
City of Lahore..........Mc Fee.......R. W & Co
Dumra..........Burbridge........M. M. & Co.
Dandolo........Questa......Rubattino Line Co.
Elmnoor ....Williamson......M.& A.G. Co.
Elswich Hall .... Berlin........ Ralli Bros.
Islami .... Hughes........T. M. & Co.
Konig............ Coltzen.... A. Strandes & Co.
Llandrindod..............Parker....J. M. & Co.
Lowther Range ......Grundry ....T. M. & Co.
Luzan Maru.........Yarnamote.......O. S. K. Co.
Mahronda...............Armstrong..K. N. & Co.
Morocco.........Pickering .... J. F. & Co.
Norfolk.........Buchley.............T. M. & Co.
Obra.............. Fenwick .... M. M. & Co.
Ocean........Christiansen..The Bombay & Co.
Palitana ....McDonald........M. M. & Co.
Remera............Burns.............T. M. & Co.
Rutherglen.... Gay..................K. N. & Co.
Schwarzenfels..Kettwich.... W. & A. G. & Co.
Sangola...........Scott............M. M. & Co.
Saaid ....Bousfield ....Arab Steamer.
Salsette.........Vine.........P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Shinyo Maru ..Ohuma.....................N. Y. K.
Vellore..........Middleton.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Virawa.......................Omar.........M. M. & Co

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge..Lieut. J.C. Ward..R.I.M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres Lieut. J. Headlam.........Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin..Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche....Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator ....Capt. C. S. Hickman....Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie......Capt. A. P. Robinson....Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence..............Capt. Pinnis station.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

◆

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 25th June 1913 should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Five Philadelphia surgeons, including a university professor, are being proceeded against by anti-vivisectionists on the charge that twenty live dogs were dropped from the roof of the university, in order that they might break their backs and thus provide cases for the study of the functions of the motor-sensory centres of the spine.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

ER
ERY
R
SENT
EAR.

This is undoubtedly the most reliable underwear for the present season, being "PUREWOOL" it is a sure protection against chills.

UNDERVESTS, NATURAL GAUZEWOOL 6 for Rs. 33.
UNDERPANTS, „ „ 6 for Rs. 36.
CHOLERA BELTS, LIGHT MAKE each Rs. 2-8.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-9
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ.—On the 9th June, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. M. L. A. Gompertz, 108th Infantry, of a son.

KENNY.—On the 14th June, at Shillong, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Kenny, a daughter.

ODDIN-TAYLOR.—On the 21st June, at Satara, Deccan, the wife of H. W. Oddin-Taylor, P.W.D., of a son. (Died at birth.)

DEATHS.

NAZARETH.—Adeline Nazareth, widowed daughter of late Lulu D'Souza (musician) of Girgaum which sad event took place at Bandra on 23rd inst. 7th day Mass Monday, 30th, 7-30 a.m., at St. Andrew's Bandra.

TAYLOR.—June 15th, at Kodaikanal, Edwin Plumbridge Taylor, son of the Rev. Arthur Taylor, aged 62 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 5-45.

English Mail Steamer, Himalaya, due 6 a.m.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Mozambique, per extra steamer Kanzler, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

TO-MORROW.

Phillips and Company, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 27, 1913.

VIVE L'ENTENTE.

As was to be expected, M. Poincare's visit to London has called forth genuine popular enthusiasm. The tribute that England pays to the chief magistrate of the French nation is founded partly on personal and partly on political grounds. Nowhere in Europe is the appreciation of the character and achievements of M. Poincare so warm as in England. As Foreign Minister, it fell to M. Poincare's lot, in association with Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazanoff, to localise the Balkan conflict. The lead at that stage of the war was indisputably M. Poincare's. Thereafter, doubtless in deference to the susceptibilities of the central European Powers, M. Poincare and M. Sazanoff effaced themselves and the role of spokesman of the Triple Entente, and of the practical director of European diplomacy, devolved on Sir Edward Grey. Apart from the personal distinction he has won for himself in the theatre of international politics, M. Poincare represents for England the triumph of the policy for which the Entente stands, in conjunction with the Dual Alliance, as the counterpart and the equipoise of the Triple Alliance. The maintenance of the European balance of power is a vital necessity from England's point of view. Whatever may have been the objects of the Dual Alliance—and, undeniably, it originally meant an understanding against Germany with a special view to the lost provinces of France—the gradual evolution of policy as the result of England's understanding, first with France and then with Russia, has been to eliminate the spirit of aggression or strife. Patriotic Frenchmen may continue to long for the justice of fate, the Nemesis of history; but England finds the supreme justification of the Triple Entente in the fact that it is not necessarily inimical to the Triple Alliance. If it was inimical, it was so only in the sense that its conscious aim has been to maintain the balance of European power, contrary to the Bismarckian tradition which was to secure the unchallengeable preponderance of Germany in the empyrean of Europe. The equilibrium once restored, the Triple Entente vindicates its purpose by promoting a policy of peace and the maintenance of the status quo, and seeks by every means in its power to ensure the elimination of strife.

That is what the Triple Entente means to England. It means nothing inimical to any Power which desires peace. It does not enforce peace acting by itself. As M. Poincare declared at the Guildhall, "No longer could any international incident occur without co-operation between England and France, which co-operation, however, does not exclude any other Power, and tends to the maintenance of European peace." The essentially peaceful character of the Entente could not have been more admirably defined. What made the European Concert a reality; what tended to produce harmony and induce a common way of proceeding to secure an identical object was the pursuit of a peaceful policy by the Entente. The federation of the Great Powers is still in the land of dreams; but if a grand stride towards the realisation of that ideal has been made, it is due to the influence and example of the Entente. Not in aloofness or isolation will England secure the greatest of her interests—peace. It was when the policy of isolation was in the ascendant, that the German Emperor sent the famous telegram to ex-President Kruger. Had that policy not been decisively reversed, England might ultimately have had pitted against her the whole force of Europe. Happily, at a critical time, the Entente with France put a new complexion on the international situation, further modified by the understanding with Russia, already knit in firm alliance with France. Let the dead past bury its dead. The Entente is secure, and in its security lies the salvation of Europe.

THE "JUDICIAL MURDER."

Mr. Montagu seems to have had an unhappy time in the House of Commons on Wednesday when Mr. Swift Macneill called attention, presumably on a motion for the Adjournment, to the case of the two Oudh zemindars who were re-tried and executed in September last. It is characteristic that this distressing case, which has now created such a stir in Parliament, had been practically forgotten by those of the public in India who ever knew anything about it, not because the Indian public is callous to such matters, but because they have become accustomed, if not reconciled, to a legal procedure that is governed by rules which are not improperly termed in the House of Commons "unjust and inhuman." So far as this aspect of the case is concerned, the discussion in the House of Commons has produced good results. Mr. Montagu admits that "the slightest investigation of the rules would show that they required emendation"—they have been in operation since 1872!—and he has given the assurance that the India Office is most anxious to prevent a recurrence of the objectionable features in this case. As regards the other aspect, the question of Sir John Hewett's exercise of his discretion in withholding the petition for mercy, the public are asked to suspend judgment, pending the interchange of despatches between Simla and the India Office. Seeing that Sir John Hewett is now in London, Mr. Swift Macneill, who is always blunt and outspoken, was provoked into exclaiming "what nonsense." It certainly seems unnecessary to await despatches from India, when the man responsible is on the spot for ready reference. However that may be, there remains the painful fact that Sir John Hewett exercised his discretion in a way that has brought a tornado of indignation about the ears of the India Office and put Mr. Montagu into a very apologetic attitude. The Under-Secretary went out of his way to defend the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, but he was compelled to admit the gravity of the questions connected with the case. One would like to think that the indignation roused by this case would have the effect in future of making the bureaucratic world very careful in such matters, even if they believe in the callous procedure under which they can act. But, unfortunately, sharp lessons of this sort are soon forgotten, for it is only seven years since Sir Bampfylde Fuller was sternly rebuked by Lord Morley for an exactly similar occurrence. It would be well if this is remembered in the House of Commons, so that such an emendation of the procedure may be ensured, as will remove these solemn questions outside the discretion of men who have been trained in an atmosphere of red tape.

PROGRESS IN BARODA.

The Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1911-12, just to hand, contains a record of quiet, healthy progress along the lines laid down by the Gaekwar, as patriotic and far-sighted a statesman as ever ruled his fellow-men. There is evidence of vigour, conscious effort to improve, steady pursuit of ideals deliberately adopted in every chapter of Mr. Gupta's report. The year was unfortunately one of famine and widespread distress, but the administration was wide-awake to the necessity for prompt and extensive relief operations and large suspensions and remissions of revenue. The chapter in which the measures taken to relieve the large area in the grip of dire drought are described contains evidence of the large humanity and resourcefulness of the administration. One of the most useful legislative achievements of the year was the passing of the Children's Court Act, the outcome of patient study of the legislative enactments in force in Europe and America. The Act lays down a special procedure for the trial of children charged with criminal offences. It will be remembered that the States maintains excellent Reformatories, which are truly children's homes under the management of the Education Department, and the Act now passed provides for the detention in these Reformatories of children convicted by the Court. Another excellent provision prohibits the sale of liquor or tobacco in any form to a child. Truly Baroda leads the way. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act is reported to be working very successfully. Applications for exemption under the Act are perhaps too generously allowed, but there is a marked diminution in the number of offences under the Act (6,317 to 2,266). Under Law and Justice, one notes that the policy of gradually extending the principle of trial by jury, or with the aid of assessors in the Court of Session, has succeeded in much measure, that the Dewan is able to report that all cases are now so tried. Baroda makes no gain out of the proceeds of litigation. Rather there is a pronounced tendency to discourage resort to litigation. One of the happiest fruits of this policy is to be seen in the successful working of the Conciliators Courts which were inaugurated in 1904. These Courts are empowered to deal with claims up to the value of Rs. 100, based on monetary transactions. Applications to these Courts are made on plain paper. The conciliators first endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement and, failing that, they certify that the plaintiff can file a suit before the ordinary Courts. The system is in force in 26 talukas, the number of conciliators being 236. Only 34 per cent. of the cases brought before them were referred to the Courts. A testimony to the successful working of the Conciliators Courts is furnished by the fact that whereas 22,256 cases were instituted before the regular Courts, 11,250 cases were dealt with by the former. The development of village non-official agencies for the disposal of petty civil and criminal cases is one of the most interesting features of Baroda administration. In the word of Mr. Gupta, "It has been the long-cherished desire of His Highness the Maharajah to secure the co-operation of the people in the administration of justice and to train them to settle their petty differences themselves so as to save them from the trouble, the expense and the demoralising effects of the Law Courts." This aim, steadily pursued during the last ten years, has very largely succeeded. In the fields of local self-government, and especially education, the progress made has been immense. Altogether, we congratulate the Gaekwar and the Dewan on the admirable report before us.

UNIVERSITIES AND POLITICS.

It is not surprising that the action of the Government of India in disallowing the appointment of certain lecturers to the University of Calcutta on the ground that they have taken a prominent part in politics has been severely condemned in Bengal. Dr. Suradwardy and Mr. A. Rasul are practising barristers, scholars of repute and noted figures in the public life of their presidency. Their political activities have nothing to do with the matter. They are not would-be schoolmasters, in the ordinary sense, but were selected by the University to deliver a special course of lectures to grown-up University students. We believe these lectures are eventually published in book form. It is inconceivable that these gentlemen would have talked "politics" to the students, and the University might have been trusted to see that no such thing happened, assuming it could have happened. And yet here is the Government of India issuing a solemn resolution disallowing the arrangement made! In England, nobody would have thought of disqualifying Prof. A. V. Dicey, from delivering a course of University lectures on constitutional law, because he holds certain strong views on Home Rule. But does the Government of India seriously mean that University lecturers (who have nothing in common with ordinary professors at Colleges) should not be allowed to have views on politics? It seems clear that Lord Hardinge has been gravely misled in this matter.

THE TAXI SCANDAL.

It appears that the individual owners of taxi-cars in Bombay have in many cases withdrawn their cars from the Ormiston Road stand, as they aver that their present earnings are only about Rs. 2-12 per diem which they say does not justify them keeping their cars out in the rain all day. On the other hand, they assert that the cars belonging to the Indian Motor Taxi Company, which are allowed access to the precincts of the Taj Mahal Hotel, are virtually in possession of a monopoly and are fully occupied in coping with a trade which, they say, might be fairly divided. In the event of their grievances not being redressed, the outside owners intend to sign jointly a memorial to Lord Willingdon explaining the situation, and to get it signed by those of their customers who will do so. One instance at least has come under our notice of an owner who, through lack of trade, has withdrawn his four cars from the Ormiston Road stand. This in itself points to the fact that the grievance is a serious and well-founded one. In any case the authorities have failed as yet to answer the charge, publicly made, that the transfer of the stand was carried out at the instance, and in the interests, of private parties, some of whom benefit by the change at the expense of those who have had to move the cars. This is the grave feature of the matter from the point of view of the public interest. That such a charge should have remained until now unrefuted, and without any attempt whatever having been made to meet it, is so grave a scandal that we entertain no doubt that, if the Governor is memorialised, His Excellency will hold a strict investigation, with a view to the redress of the men's grievance.

DAY BY DAY.

Professor G. Wittet, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, and Dr. (Miss) A. M. Benson, First Physician at the Cama Hospital, have been appointed Fellows of the Bombay University, vice Mr. H.V.R. Kemball and Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Childe, I.M.S., who have vacated their seats.

We undertand that the acting appointment of Commissioner in Sind, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., who is going Home on two months' sick leave, has been offered to Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Mr. Cadell's acceptance would involve either his resignation of the Municipal Commissionership, or his seeking special leave from the Corporation, and, on this account, he has not yet arrived at a decision in the matter. He has, however, in the meanwhile cancelled his passage by to-day's mail steamer, by which he had originally intended to leave for England.

An unfortunate misunderstanding seems to have occurred in connection with the subscripton organised recently by the "Advocate of India," on behalf of two variety artistes who fell upon evil days during their visit to Bombay. The fund contained the name of a brother-artiste as a contributor of Rs. 100. It now appears from correspondence, which has been published by our contemporary, that this gentleman although he was willing to aid fellow-artistes in distress to a reasonable extent, and actually did so in the case in point, had never promised such a subscription, his name having been put down for the amount by one of the benificiaries of the fund without his sanction. Under the circumstances, it seems that the gentleman is justified in refusing to pay the amount.

Apropos of the discussion in the House of Commons concerning the case of the Oudh zemindars, it may be remembered that the persons referred to were Chutkuar Singh and Sikhdar Singh, who were executed, and Ganga Singh, who was transported for life. These three persons were put on trial on a charge of murder but acquitted by the District and Sessions Judge of Sitapur. But on appeal by the Local Government they were retried by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and were found guilty. The first two were hanged on the 9th September 1912, and Ganga Singh was transported for life.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" M. Poincare's route from St. James' Palace to the City on the occasion of his visit to the Guildhall on Wednesday was arranged as follows: Pall-mall, Lower Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, Regent-street, Oxford-street, New Oxford-street, High Holborn, Holborn Viaduct, Newgate-street, Cheapside, King-street, Guildhall-yard. The return journey was by way of: King-street, Queen-street, Queen Victoria-street, Victoria Embankment, Horse Guards-avenue, The Mall, Marlborough Yard. It was arranged that soldiers were to line the entire route on each side of the roadway and that a Field Marshal's esort was to accompany the President.

The Fifth Battle Squadron and Fifth Cruiser Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton, Commanding the Second and Third Fleets, were to assemble at Dover yesterday to render parting honours to President Poincare on the occasion of his embarkation in the French armoured cruiser Gloire, alongside the Prince of Wales's Pier, Dover, at the conclusion of his visit to England.

The following are the official figures of the rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. yesterday morning as registered on the rain gauge at Colaba Observatory:—

For 24 hours ended 8 a.m. June 26 4.11 in. Total fall since June 1 18.54 in. Excess over average from June 1, 2.80 in. Fall for 10 hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. June 26, 15 cents. (E. G. Hospital gauge).

The rain came down in occasional heavy showers during the early hours of yesterday morning but after a final sharp but short downpour at 10 a.m. the weather cleared up during the day and about three o'clock in the afternoon the sun almost struggled through the clouds. A pleasant breeze blew throughout the day and neutralised the steamy atmosphere which prevails as soon as the rain stops for any time.

There were 167 fresh cases of plague reported in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending Saturday last. Of these 109 proved fatal. The total number of deaths during the week was 490. The following are the figures showing the seizures and deaths in the districts and Native States for the same period: Bombay City, 33 attacks, 22 deaths; Karachi Town and port, 7 attacks and 6 deaths; Surat District— Bulsar Port 1 attack (fatal), other places 24 attacks and 15 deaths; Thana District—Kurla Port 3 attacks and 1 death; Malad Port 1 attack and 1 death; Poona District—Poona Town 1 attack; Satara District, 4 attacks and 1 death; Belgaum District, 75 attacks and 45 deaths; Dharwar District, 7 attacks and 10 deaths; Kolhapur and adjoining States, 6 attacks and 3 deaths; Kathiawar Agency, 1 attack and 2 deaths; and Aden Port, 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

MORISON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: "The Morison Committee's report is a lengthy one. It states that engineering students are handicapped by general ignorance of machinery and inadequate training in drawing received in India. Scholarships should not be awarded without consultation with business men and employees' association. A thoroughly organised system of securing practical training here is necessary. A list of firms willing on patriotic grounds to co-operate with the India Office should be kept. It may prove possible to obtain further facilities by influence exercised through the Stores Department after contracts have been given. It recommends new rules for enforcement of strict obedience to foremen during works training. Scholars should execute a bond of undertaking to pay the value the scholarship if they do not return to India.

PESHAWARIS ARRESTED FOR DACOITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Khulna police have arrested several Peshawaris in connection with Daulatpur dacoity. Two accused were taken yesterday to the scene of occurrence for identification. It is believed this gang is responsible for other dacoities.

PROTECTION OF FISH IN PUNJAB RIVERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The Government of India have agreed to the introduction into the Punjab Legislative Council of a Fisheries Bill which aims, at the better protection of fish in the rivers of the province.

DECCAN SARDARS.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

SPEECH BY THE AGENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 26.

Mr. Fawcett, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent of Government for Sardars in the Deccan at Poona, held the annual Sardar's Durbar in the Council Hall this evening, in commemoration of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India. In spite of heavy rain, the Council Hall was full to its utmost capacity with the Chiefs and aristocracy of the Deccan, resplendent in jewels. Mr. Fawcett arrived at the Council Hall, escorted by a body of mounted police, and on alighting at the main entrance was received with honours by a Police Guard-of-Honour and Band. The Agent at once proceeded through a brilliant lane of Durbaris to the dais from where he delivered the following speech.

THE AGENT'S SPEECH.

Chiefs, Sardars and Gentlemen,—In accordance with the annual practice since 1858, we meet in this Durbar to commemorate the Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor of India and thus testify to our loyalty and respectful devotion to the Sovereign. You are all aware of His Majesty's deep and sympathetic interest in the welfare of India, and it needs no words of mine to express our sincere good wishes for His Majesty's long life and prosperity.

Since we met last, there have been two new Sirdars added to the list. Meherban Pheroz Hoshang Dastur, who recently retired from the post of Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, which he held for over 20 years, has been made a first class Sirdar, and is the third member of the well-known Dastur family to receive that honour. Meherban Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar has taken the place of his father, as a second class Sirdar, and (I may add) also follows in his father's footsteps in doing work for Government though in a more permanent capacity than his father. I shall shortly in accordance with the order of Government have the pleasure of presenting him with the usual dress of honour given on the occasion of a Sirdar's first attendance at the annual durbar. We have on the other hand to deplore the deaths of three Sirdars, two of whom belonged to the family of the Nawab of Savanur. One was Begum-saheb Asmatpanha Sahebjadi, who had been a First Class Sirdar since 1868, and the other was Meherban Abdul Ferozkhan, a second class Sirdar, who was formerly in the Railway Police Department and who after his retirement served as a Bench Magistrate for more than 10 years. The third death is that of Asmatpanha Mariambi, widow of Mirza Mohidin Beg, a third class Sirdar since 1867.

As an incident of interest during the last year I may refer to the election, which was held in December last, for a representative of the Sirdars in the Deccan on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This was contested, the two candidates being Meherban Bhalchandrarao Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (Senior) and Meherban Narayanrao Baba Saheb, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, who had represented the Sardars on the Council for over 15 years. The contest resulted in the election of the former and 103 Sirdars voted out of 119 who were qualified to do so under the rules. I have the pleasure of congratulating Sirdar Marashramrao Ramchandrarao alias Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi, on the high honour of K. C. I. E., which His Majesty has bestowed on him during the year.

It may interest some of you to hear that Government have given directions for the list of Sirdars in the Deccan and in Gujerat, to be printed in the Bombay Quarterly Civil List from 1st July next, and that this list will appear next to that of the principal Ruling Chiefs in this Presidency, many of whom are also Sirdars in the Deccan.

Before I conclude, I would refer briefly to the attempted assassination of His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his State entry into Delhi in December last. It is unnecessary for me to say that I know you shared in the feelings of horror and storm of public indignation evoked by the perpetration of this crime, and rejoiced at the miraculous escape of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. To celebrate their preservation and the Viceroy's birthday, school festivities have recently been held, in which I am glad to see that several Sirdars took a leading part. Among others I may mention the names of Sirdars Aba Saheb Purandhare, Shumba Singh Amir Singh Raj Zazarao of Malagaon, Kazir Ajmodin, Vishwanath Khan-Vishwanath Khanderao Raste, and Nowroji Padamji, who distributed sweet-meats to children in their houses and elsewhere.

I know I am expressing the sentiments of all present in tendering, on behalf of this durbar, a warm welcome to our new Governor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

Chiefs, Sirdars, and gentlemen, I thank you all for coming to-day and so showing your loyalty to His Most Gracious-Majesty the King Emperor George V.

The band of the 127th Baluchis which played selections during the Durbar then struck up the National Anthem and all remained standing.

The usual Orinetal peace-offerings in the way of bouquets, pan, and attar were distributed among the assembly. Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, having made these presentations to the Chiefs, the Durbar ended.

M. POINCARE AT HE GUILDHALL.

CITY'S HEARTY WELCOME.

STRENGTHENING THE ENTENTE.

IMPORTANCE OF ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

M. Poincare, escorted by the Life Guards, this afternoon drove from St. James's Palace to the City for the Guildhall luncheon. The City was ablaze with colour. The street were lined with troops and large crowds warmly cheered the President.

The guests included the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, members and ex-members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Dominions and diplomats.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the President and affirmed that the visit would strengthen the bonds of cordial sympathy and friendship between France and Britain.

M. Poincare, replying, traced the history of the Entente and declared that to-day the friendship of the two nations had become if possible strengthened. No longer could any international incident occur without co-operation between France and Britain, which co-operation, however, did not exclude any other Power and tended to the maintenance of European peace.

The President returned to St. James's Palace via the Embankment receiving further ovations *en route*.

PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS KING GEORGE.

M. Poincare to-night entertained the King and Queen at a banquet at the French Embassy.

LONDON PAPERS' EULOGY.

LONDON, June 26.

The papers emphasize that the visit of M. Poincare to the City was a personal triumph. They dwell on the President's excellent taste, his official oratory admirably interpreting the significance of the popular welcome.

The papers make a special feature of M. Poincare's message to the British nation through Reuter's Agency, in which he said that not only in Europe but throughout the world, the restless billows of the ocean unite two great Colonial Powers in a constant exchange of ideas and interests.

BANQUET AT FRENCH EMBASSY.

The banquet at the French Embassy was most striking, practically everything, including much of the food, being sent from the Elysee Palace, the treasures of which were ransacked to decorate the tables and the hall. The gold plate, candelabra, the priceless Sevres china and the floral embellishments were particularly brilliant.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S "TRIUMPH."

LONDON, June 26.

London correspondents of French newspapers describe M. Poincare's visit as no longer a success but a triumph. They say these three days will become historic. They lay emphasis on the remarkable spontaneity of the British enthusiasm.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

LONDON, June 26.

Sunshine again favoured the French President on another busy day. The scenes of enthusiasm were re-enacted in the picturesque Royal Borough.

M. Poincare placed a beautiful wreath on the tomb of the late King Edward and also one on the tomb of Queen Victoria at Frogmore.

After a brief visit to Windsor Castle, the President returned to London, where he was entertained at lunch by the leading members of the French Colony.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

THREAT TO LEICESTER LABOURITES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 26.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has threatened to resign his seat for Leicester if the local Labourites persist in running a Socialist candidate in opposition to the Liberal candidate.

RELEASE OF SUFFRAGETTES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 26.

The suffragette Kerr has been released. Thus all the suffragettes sentenced at the Old Bailey on the 17th instant are out of prison.

OUDH ZEMINDARS' CASE.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED.

ADMITS THAT RULES "REQUIRES EMENDATION."

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S G. C. S. I.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Swift Macneill called attention to the Oudh Zemindars' case, declaring that it was startling to think that such a state of things was possible anywhere in the Empire. He urged the modification of the Penal Code to make the same procedure apply to natives as applied to Europeans, especially in criminal cases. He added that if there was no better defence of Sir John Hewett's action than the one he had heard, then it was a scandal that he should have been promoted to the G.C.S.I.

Mr. Montagu said there were two questions, one, were the regulations of the Penal Code right, and second, did Sir John Hewett act in accordance with them? If he did, he could not be blamed. No administrator in India had shown greater ability than Sir John Hewett. He refused to believe that he had not shown the greatest possible care in this case. The two main points requiring investigation were, firstly, the great delay between the verdicts, and, secondly, the fact that Sir John Hewett had not thought it wiser to forward the appeal to the Government of India rather than take the responsibility upon himself, of deciding whether that case was not likely to call for a different treatment.

"The question of the particular exercise of this discretion," said Mr. Montagu, "is one of the circumstances requiring careful investigation, which will be undertaken immediately.

MR. MONTAGU'S ADMISSION.

Mr. Montagu said he proposed to lay the rules on the table. The slightest investigation of them would show that they required emendation. One of the rules which Lord Crewe would submit to the Government of India for consideration as the outcome of this case was that in a case where acquittal in one court had been followed by conviction in a higher court, an appeal for mercy transmitted through the Local Government to the Government of Inda, should always be forwarded (Cheers).

"Some of the criticisms passed in this debate were premature," said Mr. Montagu. "We have not had the opportunity of hearing the explanation of Sir John Hewett.

Mr. Swift Macneill: "He is in London."

Mr. Montagu: "I saw him this afternoon. I am convinced that the right way of treating a man who had to exercise this responsibility is to give him every opportunity of making his own explanation."

Mr. Morrell: "Does Mr. Montagu think it right that he should have been promoted?"

Mr. Montagu: "Any distinctions awarded Sir John Hewett for his services in India have been in every way merited."

"INDIA OFFICE ANXIOUS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE."

Mr. Montagu said that the India Office was most anxious to prevent a recurrence of the objectionable features in this case. He asked the House to suspend judgment till it was possessed of all the information and explanations it could get.

Mr. Willie Redmond: "Is the third prisoner to be kept in prison until all investigations are complete?"

Mr. Montagu: "His appeal for mercy has been forwarded to the Government of India."

Mr. Macneill: "Why?"

Mr. Montagu: "That is exactly what the Commons have no right to decide till we know why. That is precisely one of the things we desire to enquire about."

Mr. Lynch: "Does Mr. Montagu consider it an objectionable feature to re-try a man already declared innocent?"

Mr. Montagu: "That is a feature of the Indian Penal Code which it shares with other countries. It has been in existence since 1872. We cannot on a case half-investigated pronounce on a practice existent for forty years. There are grave enough questions connected with this case as it is."

Mr. Montagu assured the House that the investigation would be pursued vigorously. Lord Crewe would shirk no measures, however drastic, which the honour and reputation of our code of justice demanded. "The case cannot be allowed to stand where it is," he added.

EARLY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Montagu, replying to a question as to when the investigation would begin, said the despatch would probably be mailed after the next meeting of the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Macneill: "Sir John Hewett is here, while you are sending despatches. What nonsense!"

Mr. Montagu: "I cannot undertake to move or act before the investigations are completed. Lord Crewe shares the anxiety of the House on this question."

Mr. Arnold Ward asked the House to suspend judgment on the inadequate version of the facts, without hearing Sir John Hewett.

RULES "UNJUST AND INHUMAN."

Mr. Jardine asked the House to pause before suggesting that the Government of India should alter its procedure rules. No case had been made out for saying that the Indian law was wrong.

Mr. Dillon said the rules read out by Mr. Montagu were unjust and inhuman. The Commons were perfectly competent to adjudicate thereon.

The subject was then dropped .

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

BILL NOT TO BE TAKEN UP TILL WINTER.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said the Bill to amend the Indian Companies' Act would not be proceeded with in the Legislative Council till the winter.

Its publication in England would give the firms interested ample opportunity of submitting their views to the Government of India.

It would be better for them to address the Government of India direct, not the Secretary of State for India; but if Sir J. D. Rees desired to submit any views to the Government of India, Mr. Montagu would be glad to assist him.

ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERING SCHEMES OF INCREASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Baker, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons to-day, said a committee had been appointed to consider the details of the scheme for increasing the pay of officers in the army. He could not say when it would report, but the scheme would come into force on January 1st, 1914.

SPANISH MOROCCO.

HEAVY FIGHTING ROUND TETUAN.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 25.

Heavy fighting continues around Tetuan. The Spaniards are generally victorious, but their losses are considerable.

The Spanish Government has decided to send ten more battalions to Tetuan.

GERMAN SENTENCED.

ESPIONAGE AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 25.

A German dentist, William Klare, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining the secret naval book from Portsmouth dockyard.

CALCUTTA HOTEL TRAGEDY.

GERMAN FOUND DEAD IN BATH-ROOM.

[Associated Press.]

A tragic affair occurred at the Continental Hotel to-day. Mr. Richard Darner, a German who represents Khan, Khan and Co., German piece goods firm, went into the dining room for breakfast as usual this morning, at ten o'clock he went to the bath-room where he remained so long that his servant become anxious. He called the steward who opened the door and found Mr. Darner dead. The police were called in and an inquest was ordered. Death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

SERBO-BULGAR FIGHTING.

BULGAR RAIDERS' DEFEAT.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

BELGRADE, June 26.

It is officially announced that a large force of Bulgarians entered the Servian occupied territory between Zletovo and Ratrovatz.

A desperate engagement ended in the defeat and flight of the Bulgarians who left numerous dead and wounded.

"A CHRISTIAN KING IN TIBET."

INTERESTING LECTURE AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 26.

A meeting of the Punjab Historical Society has held this evening at "Benmore" under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Maclagan, President of the Society, when Mr. Mackworth Young, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government read a paper on "A Christian King in Tibet."

There was a fair attendance of visitors among whom was the Hon. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who has become a Patron of the Society.

The President announced that membership of the Society had been accepted by Sir Richard Temple, Dewan Tek Chand, C.S., Mr. A. L. Parsons, C.S., and Mr. Scott O'Connor.

Sir Edward Maclagan, in introducing the lecturer, said Mr. Mackworth Young was well able to give valuable information about the Christian King in Tibet as he had only last year undertaken spirited journey to that part of the world.

The lecturer in introducing his subject said that of all achievements of missionary enterprise in Asia during the 16th and 17th century the conversion from Buddhism to Christianity of a King in Western Tibet was the most remarkable. The story of the conversion, which took place in the third decade of the 17th century, was known from a letter written in 1626 by the leader of the Mission to an ecclesiastical dignitary at Goa. The Mission which went to Tibet originated from the Fathers in Agra and Lahore and its object was in the first place the discovery of ancient Christian churches and States which had been reported to exist in the vast tract known as Cathay which found inevitable support from the descriptions given by travellers of the Buddhist monastic orders. Accordingly Father Antonio de Andrade set out from Agra in March 1624 at the head of a Mission towards Badrinati, and passing through Delhi, Srinagar and Ghariwal entered Tibet by the Mana Passes. They descended towards the basin of the Sutlej in Western Tibet and found themselves in the province of Guge whose capital lay at Tsaparang. The King received them kindly and gave orders that they should be housed and fed. When Father Antonio left after twenty-five days the King asked him to pay a visit next year which Antonio did and gradually established himself in the capital. In due time a church was built with enthusiasm, the Lamas looking in disgust at the King. De Andrade left soon afterwards to take up the office of Provincial at Goa and other Fathers subsequently visited Tibet. A fierce conflict ensued between the King and the Lamas who devised all sorts of means to overthrow the influence of the Christians. In the meantime the King and his brother became baptised Christians, but soon after as the result of the Lamas' intrigues the King of Ladakh invaded Tsaparang. The King was betrayed by his subjects and forced to capitulate after a few months' siege. He was carried off as a prisoner and was never heard of again. The King of Ladakh was personally not hostile to the Christian Mission which he left alone. But without their loyal patron the power of the Mission was gone and their converts fell away. By 1642 none of them were left. Mr. Mackworth Young said that since that time till he visited Tsaparang last year no other Christian had been to that place. The lecturer gave a detailed description of the adjoining provinces of Guge where Christianity laid such a strong hold and narrated the history of the religion and lives of the Lamas there. He said that the name of the King who became Christian was Chodakpo. At the conclusion of the lecture an interesting discussion took place with which the meeting came to a close.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

A FEAST OF ROSES.

A HUGE SUCCESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

"Alexandra Day" has again been a huge success. Society leaders and girls, garbed in white, sold roses to-day on behalf of hospitals.

Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary drove round London thanking the flower sellers, covering a distance of fourteen miles.

We take the following from the "Daily Telegraph" of June 2:—

In addition to the floral festival which will mark the celebration of Alexandra Day in London on June 25, more than 300 cities and towns in the United Kingdom have signified their intention of testifying their loyalty to Queen Alexandra, and of commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of her landing in Great Britain. In all these places, as in the metropolis, a floral fete will be held whereby funds will be raised for the benefit of hospitals, convalescent homes, and kindred charities. As the rose is her Majesty's favourite bloom, artificial wild roses will be the only flowers sold on Alexandra Day, and these blossoms are being made by the girls in the Crippleage and Blind Mission, Clerkenwell. Orders for five million roses have been received from the provinces alone, and when the requirements of the forty-three committees now at work in London are known it is anticipated that the total will reach twenty millions. In addition, there are being made at Grooms' Crippleage 50,000 wreaths, to be worn around the hats of the lady flower-sellers.

Everywhere ladies garbed in white, and with rose-wreathed hats, will sell the emblematic flowers, and it should be the exception to meet anyone who will not be wearing a wild rose in honour of the exalted lady whose tireless zeal for the sick and suffering will be so fittingly and charmingly celebrated. Public buildings, stores, shops, railway stations, and private houses will be decorated with trails of the pretty blossoms, competing in friendly rivalry to secure the best decorative results. Commercial vehicles will be decorated, and private motor-cars will also bear the floral emblems. The streets and squares will be gay with bunting, and everywhere the day will be celebrated with joyful demonstrations of loyalty.

At one of the large stores some well-known actresses will sell roses, and no doubt this will attract a large number of visitors.

PROCESSION OF MOTOR-CARS.

One of the special features of the day will be a procession of decorated motor-cars, handsome prizes being presented for those adjudged the best. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. A. Stanley, and Lady Wilma Lawson have consented to act as judges. There will be four prizes—one for a four-seater car, one for a two-seater car, one for a cycle-car, and one for a car belonging to a motor manufacturing firm. It is anticipated that the entries for this competition will be very large.

London, with greater London, has been divided into districts, each of which has its own committee and sub-committee. Each committee is composed of a president, a chairman, and a secretary, who are responsible for the organisation of the fete in their own district. Lady M. Shelley is president of Hammersmith, Countess Cadogan of Chelsea, and Mrs. Eliot of Fulham. The Mayor of Westminster is taking a great deal of interest in the fete, and his district will probably be one of the most successful.

Among those who have promised to sell roses are the Baroness Beaumont, the Countess of Wilton, the Hon. Ivy Stapleton, and the Misses Mostyn. Lady Buckingham will superintend the sales at the Royal Exchange, and the Countess of Wilton at the Stock Exchange. The Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton will take Broad-street Station with Lady Alistair Innes-Ker, and Lady Mitchell will sell at Queen Charlotte's Hospital. The Mayoress of Marylebone will be in charge of Hyde Park-corner and one side of Oxford-street, whilst the ladies of the University College Hospital Ladies' Association, with Lady Constance Hatch, will take the other side of Oxford-street and also Regent-street. Lady Garvagh will sell in part of Piccadilly, and Lady Brownlow Cecil will take the remainder of that thoroughfare. Lady Byron will be stationed in St. James's-street, Mrs. Angel Scott in part of Pall-mall, and the following ladies will also be selling or assisting in various districts: Countess of Dunmore, Viscountess Parker, Felicia Countess of Lindsey, Lady Darcy de Knyath Conyers, Lady de Lisle, Viscountess Barrington, Lucy Countess of Egmont, Lady Mary Cooke, Lady Llangattock, Lady Kathleen Gaussen, Lady Hewitt, the Mayoress of Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Parker, Lady Buxton, and Lady St. Helier.

All the sellers will wear badges similar to those worn last year. Each will carry a pretty floral basket containing the blossoms, and a tin collecting-box, which will be ornamented with a portrait of Queen Alexandra. The London City and Midland Bank have again consented to count the money collected, and the full amount will be announced at as early a date as possible.

For each district there will be a central depot, where the sellers can replenish their stock and leave their collecting-boxes when these have been filled. The chief depot for Westminster will be the City Hall, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In nearly all the London boroughs the chief depot will be the town hall. Several ladies have very kindly promised to give hospitality to the vendors, but the committee hope that a great many more will come forward to offer hospitality and to help generally. Ladies who are willing to assist will kindly send their names to Miss C. May Beeman, organising secretary, 10, West Bolton-gardens, S.W., the central office. Those who volunteer to sell will incur no expense beyond purchasing a wreath for a hat, and these can be obtained at from 1s. 6d. to 3s. each. The roses, baskets, money-boxes, and badges will be supplied by the local committee.

DECORATIVE DESIGNS.

For outdoor decoration the letter "A," fashioned from roses and moss, can be obtained in heights varying from one foot to six feet. For festooning there are sprays of large blossoms, rather more vivid in colour than the smaller blossoms, costing 4s. and 5s. each. For motor decoration there are charmingly natural branches of buds and leaves, costing 2s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. according to size. Bunches of silk blossoms are 2s. 6d. and silk sprays for hats 5s. Then there are shilling buttonholes, and the single rose which will be sold for the humble penny, so that no one can refuse to buy. Floral horseshoes for the inside of motor lamps are selling at 1s. 3d. per pair, and bunches suitable for the front of motors at 2s. each. In addition there are garlands, wreaths and sprays, all equally charming and calculated to tempt the hardest heart to buy in the cause of charity.

Briefly, the objects of the Alexandra Day celebration are three—to give outward expression to that strong feeling of love and devotion towards Queen Alexandra which prevails among all classes of the people; to bring the needs of hospitals, convalescent homes, and kindred institutions forcibly before all; and to collect funds for the support of such institutions. In order to make the fete a complete success much assistance is required, and a few of the "wants" may be enumerated. In addition to acting as flower-sellers, chaperons and assistants for the depots, ladies are desired willing to give private entertainments at their houses, to assist in organisation and working of stalls in public places, to distribute leaflets and other printed matter explaining the three-fold objects of the fete, and to canvass occupiers of private houses with a view to inducing them to decorate their residences Owners of motor-cars would be rendering valuable assistance by lending their cars for the conveyance of vendors, flowers, and collecting boxes to and from central depots.

NOTORIOUS BURMESE DACOIT ARRESTED.

A TERROR TO CENTRAL BURMA VILLAGERS.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 26.

Report has been received of the arrest yesterday of a notorious Boh, named Ngwe Hman, and his gang in connection with a recent dacoity wherein seven dacoits, armed with two muzzle-loading guns, entered a village in Meiktila district and looted the house of a Burman villager who was absent. They only occupant was the Burman's sister-in-law, an old woman, who on seeing the dacoits attempted to escape by the back door. She was however beaten until she disclosed the whereabouts of valuables. Six of the dacoits ransacked the house of cash and jewellery to the value over one thousand rupees, while the seventh guarded the house with a gun. The villagers were apprised of the dacoity by the beating of gong and a Police Inspector with a posse of mounted constables arrived on the scene and made a search for the dacoits who were traced in the jungles. The leader Boh had been operating over a very wide circle in Myingyan district. Owing to his depredations no less than nineteen villages have been punished with a punitive police tax. Captain Tinnie and a posse of police surrounded the spot and the Boh and part of his gang were captured. Boh and two loaded guns, two pistols and a dagger which he had not the opportunity of using. The Boh with his gang had been operating from Sagaing to Pegu during the last four years. He is wanted by the police in no less than ten armed dacoities committed by his gang throughout Central Burma. In the district two other notorious dacoits, Po Thet and Po Hmen, and their gang have also been arrested. In a recent dacoity Po Thet is alleged to have tortured a woman by pouring kerosine oil all over her and setting fire in order to make her disclose her property.

The Government of India have decided that in the case of Adjutants of Volunteers Corps, detention or travelling allowances shall be admissible only when they proceed more than ten miles from the main Protestant Church, or post office where there is no church, of the station from which the journey commences.

GERMAN

RUSSIA PREP EVENTUA

LAVISH EXPE ON ARMAM

(Reuter's Tele

ST. PETERSBURG

In the Duma to-day, t of the Army Committe steps were being taken to n exampled efforts of a frie bouring State.

The Chief of the General plied that there had been l penditure on new fortresses it had been decided to pro Army with new howitzers and the infantry with machine-guns. had been done to accelerate the ization of transport. It was ed to construct a network of tegic roads and railways on western frontier.

Everything had been done to pr vide that the Army should be read for war.

Russia had now six airships of the latest, so-called Dreadnought type, capable of coping with any. Germany had eleven, only eight of which came up to the standard of the Russian dirigible.

Finally, a Bill had been drafted providing for the considerable strengthening of the Army by new bodies of infantry and cavalry and increasing the Field Artillery.

All this entailed great sacrifices of men and money. He thanked the Duma for its co-operation hitherto and appealed for the continuance of support.

MONSOON SQUALL.

COAL BARGE SINKS IN HARBOUR.

CREW OF SEVEN SAVED.

Although during the day yesterday the water in the harbour was by no means rough, in the early hours of yesterday morning there occurred rainstorms accompanied with squalls of wind, which were dangerous to the smaller and unwieldy craft, and which resulted in an accident not uncommon to every monsoon—the sinking of a coal barge.

Barge No. 81, an iron lighter of the type which the Port Trust hires daily to contractors, was in the name of Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji of the Cooper Landing Company and was loaded with 180 tons of coal for the G. I. P. Railway Company. She was lying at the P. and O. Company's "C" Buoy near the Cross Islands, and was lying off he S. S. Lowther Range, the coaling steamer famous for her sensational rescue of the S. S. Trieste four years ago.

Although Barge No. 81 carried sails at the time when the accident occurred, she was not working and her canvas was not spread. At about two o'clock in the morning a squall struck her, and under the weight of a sea which she had shipped, she sank. The seven Khalassis, who composed her crew, jumped into the water and were promptly picked up by [illegible] the vicinity.

As is usual in such c[illegible] Trust authority will [illegible] operations for raisi[illegible] the safety of [illegible] harbour and the [illegible] frayed by the c[illegible] in possession o[illegible] of the accident.

MAHOMEDAN [illegible] PREACH[illegible]

PROHIBITED TO P[illegible] CALCUTTA P[illegible]

[Associated Pr[illegible]

CALCUTTA, June [illegible]

The Commissioner of Police has issued orders prohibiting Moulvi Leakat Hoosain, a Mahomedan Swadeshi preacher from delivering public speeches for six months in Calcutta and suburbs as they were likely to incite the commission of offence.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN,

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 26.

A Calicut correspondent telegraphs that a Nair head constable and four constables of Kolathur in the Walluvanad taluq, have been arrested on charges of torture, extortion and causing the death of one Velu Nair of Kolathur. It is alleged that in connection with a case of theft of paddy the accused tortured several Moplahs and Hindus and extorted money, and that Velu Nair, on failing to pay what was demanded of him, was severely beaten and he died of his injuries and that the body was secretly buried.

Mr. G. M. Robertson I.C.S. is holding a preliminary enquiry on the spot and a large number of witnesses will be examined.

TRIAL.

E EVIDENCE.

POLITICAL
PECTS.

d for the "Chronicle.")
BARISAL, June 26.

the Conspiracy Case
ub-Inspector P. Biswas
evidence.
ne Nishankanta Ghose
at Agartalla in connec-
Wari Arms Act Case.
a description roll in which
ng appeared. There were
one in English and another
and the writing was done
resence. He identified Ni-
hose. He said he knew Pro-
raj of Dacca. He was under
ce towards the end of 1908
der of the Special Magistrate,
kied. Another man, Manin-
oy, was also under surveillance
witness watched his movements
r orders from Mr. Salkied in 1909.
received an enquiry slip from the
ce Superintendent of Palong to
ke a certain inquiry. He deputed
tilal Roy to inquire. About August
12 Ratilal submitted the enquiry re-
port to him purporting that Manindra
was living with a pleader in Dacca. He issued the enquiry slip on 30th September, 1912. The slip was for ascertaining where Manindra was on the 24th September, 1912, as he was suspected to be an associate of the suspect Troilokya Chakraburty arrested on suspicion during the course of the suspicious circumstances, as Manindra was seen associating with Troilokya and other suspects under suspicious circumstances by Inspector enquiry into Ratilal's murder, under suspicious circumstances by Inspector Umesh Chandra Chanda of the C.I.D. some days before the murder of Ratilal who was deputed to watch their movements, very privately. On the 18th November, 1912, he received a report
om the man who was deputed to
atch them that Manindra went to
alcutta and Narendra accompanied
im up to Dolaigunj railway station to
ee him off. He made a note of that
in the history sheet of Manindra.

Continuing, the witness described in detail how the police were watching the movements of all political suspects and their associates following on the murder of Ratilal Roy, head constable. He identified some of the accused in the dock with whom he came in contact during the investigation.

POLICE ON THE LOOK-OUT.

The next witness, Satish De, said: "I prepare "gur" and sugar in a shop at Mymeisingh. I was Mr. Jamini Dass' servant fo rabout one year at Wari when Mr. Das was transferred to Mymensingh. I found one day the door of the sitting room open. Makhan and another man were there, talking to a stranger. Makhan told me that this stranger would take his meal that morning. They asked me to get some kerosine oil. I told him to take take it from the kitchen. When I returned from market at 1 p.m. I found all the four doors of the outer room
I called out to Makhan
He said he was coming,
me out. Some time
o go again to call
noise going on
I was allowed
a lot of things
d over with
also saw some
the room whom
re.

S' HOUSE.

day Mr. Das
m Mymensingh.
sent me in search
evening. I did not
play-ground. Again
all I went out with a light
found Makhan near a lamp post talking to two men. I went up to him and told him that mother wanted him. He told me to go and he would be coming along. I waited for him and when he returned he asked me if I had seen anybody passing by that road. I told him I did not. In the meantime two or three persons came from another direction and gave a bunch of keys to Makhan. Makhan saw the keys with my lamp and muttered to himself "these keys will not do" and returned the keys and went away with the men. While these men and Makhan were going by the way of Mr. Das's house, seeing Mr. Das coming out, they all ran away.

Continuing witness said: Madan was tried in a case at Dacca. I was a witness in that case. I then left and went to pilgrimage. I did not tell my master that I might go to Benares and Gaya, but that I might go home. From Benares I wrote to Mrs. Das that I arrived at Benares.

Cross-examined, Satish, said: "I came to Court before the Magistrate came to Court. I heard music in the Court. I came into the room and the accused jeered at me and I went away. Somebody laughed at me. I thought they meant me and I went away. I did not mark whether any Sub-Ipector was with me.

"YOU JEERED AT ME."

Cross-examined by one of the accused, Manindra Bhushra Roy, witness stated:—I heard you singing two songs. I heard from outside standing near the windows. Hearing you singing I came in, when I came in you jeered at me and song was stopped. I did not hear anybody asking me whom I wanted. I did not mark whether there was any other man sitting on the branch. Five or six persons were laughing. I thought I was being laughed at. I did not hear anybody speaking with the accused. I went away as I thought somebody was laughing at me.

When the Court reassembled after lunch one accused, Romesh Chandra Acharya, handed over some questions to the Court which he said he would put to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the accused.

Anantakumar Das Gupta, Court Sub-Inspector, Dacca, being examined said that in 1910 he was Sub-Inspector of Munshigunj when there was a postal peon assault case at Narang. The peon's name was Tajumuddy. Accused in the case. A power of attorney Satish Chakrabutty, Brojendralal and several others. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Mushigunj tried the case. Abdul Goffur, Sub-Inspector, enquired in the case. A pwer of attorney was submitted before him in that case. Jatindra Roy of Backergunj was the accused in that case. He identified Jatindra Chandra Ghosh as Jatindranath Roy and identified Romesh Ajarjeya and also pointed out Prionath Ajarjee whom he could not name.

Husseinuddin Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of Dacca, deposed:—He knew the house of Rajeni Chakravarti. He went there on 28th November with Mr. Macleod to search. They searched the room occupied by Madan Bhowmick. The Additional Superintendent opened the box and almirah, but he did not remember who supplied the key.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

◆

STANDING COMPARTMENTS IN TRAMWAYS.

SANCTION GRANTED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod, being on the chair.

Consideration was first given to a report of the Tramways Committee regarding proposals for allowing standing compartments in tram cars and the question of providing reserved accomodation for ladies in tram cars. The report has already been published in a previous issue of the "Chronicle." The Committee in their report recommended, after a very careful consideration of the proposals and the objections raised thereto, that the Company be allowed to introduce two standing compartments in their bogie cars and to try the system for three years with effect from 1st January 1914, subject to the understanding (1) that the arrangements for the entrance to the standing compartments would be improved so as to facilitate ingress and egress, (2) that not more than ten passengers would be allowed to stand in either of the standing compartments and (3) that it would be open to the Corporation to reopen the question, if they thought it desirable, after the term of three years. In regard to reserved accommodation for ladies, the Committee stated that it was not fessible under the present circumstances to introduce that system. They thought that it was a matter which should be left to the courtesy and good sense of the passengers.

ARE PROPOSALS "OPPRESSIVE."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the approval and adoption of the report.

In doing so he said the question had excited a great deal of interest and he felt bound to say that a man like him had reason to complain that while they were told that it was the tram travelling public that required convenience and at the same time when they sought to provide conveniences, they came and said that the proposals were oppressive and improper in character. He had tried to understand the views of those who had clamoured for the convenience and then opposed the proposals, at least the many members of the Committee who represented the tram travelling public had always said that they would rather than allow people to wait at the hours when traffic is very congested, prefer that they should stand, yet they had opposed the proposal of a standing compartment. He had no experience of Bombay, but he remembered that in England and other places people very much liked to stand. At first several members had been clamouring that some provision should be made for people to stand rather than lose time and it was then that the Tramway Company proposed these standing compartments. After examining those, the Committee came to the conclusion that twelve would be too many, but ten would without any great inconvenience manage to stand. Taking that view, the Committee had recommended to the Corporation that the proposal of the Tramway Company, which was also approved by the Commissioner, be given effect to.

HALF-ANNA TICKETS.

Then the question of half-anna tickets, the speaker said, had been brought in but that might be settled on its own basis and should not be mixed up with this question. With regard to the number of cars, he said that it was pointed out that the Company were running one car every 48 seconds and, therefore, there ought to be a limit to the number of cars running.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

Dr. Jehangir moved an amendment that the report be adopted; that the number of people allowed to stand should not be more than eight; that standing accommodation for four passengers should be provided at the back of the car and that passengers might be allowed to get up to give up their seats to ladies and be allowed to stand either in the rear or in the sides in addition to the fixed number.

He said in support of his amendment that the public had every right to demand these conveniences.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the amendment.

Mr. Navalkar said that he did not press his point regarding half-anna tickets as the matter was under consideration of the Committee. He, however, was of opinion that the Company should provide an adequate service to the public.

Mr. P. C. Sethna spoke against the amendment and said he concurred in all that had been spoken by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia said that if one was not satisfied with the convenience asked for the old remedy to wait was open to him. Besides it was an experiment for three years only, and they had the option to discontinue if the system did not work well. He would support the report.

RUNNING MORE CARS.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the running of more cars would mean a serious congestion of traffic and that was a state which they should not allow.

Mr. James Macdonald saw no objection to standing as he could do his work quicker. He hoped that Sir Pherozeshah's proposition would be carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Petit hoped that the sanction that they were about to give would encourage the Company to give additional facilities which they justly and sorely needed. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and the Company be informed that the Corporation would grant this sanction on condition that during this period the Company would gradually increase the number of cars in such proportion as to relieve the immediate need of the public.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that when the Company opened a new siding near Floral Fountain, they should lay out a new line on the Esplanade Road near the Queen's Statue up to Dhobi Talao so as to avoid the congestion of traffic in that direction.

Mr. Rahimtulla C. Pabani said the report of the Committee was very fair and he supported it.

Sir Pherozeshah briefly replied in course of which he said he knew ladies were on Dr Jehangir's brain, but that Dr. Jehangir should not forget that the Company had to look to their financial condition also. Replying to Mr. Petit's remarks, Sir Pherozeshah said the Company were realising their responsibilities and were gradually adding to their number of cars. He also pointed out that Dr. Sukhia's suggestion was not original but it was first made by Dr. Master. He hoped that the report would be passed unanimously.

On a division, the amendments were defeated by an overwhelming majority and the original proposition moved by Sir Pherozeshah carried.

PARTIAL LIGHTING OF LAMPS.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji, the report of the Committee regarding the question of partial ligting of lamps in certain streets on moonlight nights, which has already been published, was approved and adopted.

This concluded the business before the meeting for the month of June.

BAKRI-ID RIOTERS SENTENCED.

◆

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Deputy Magistrate of Darbhanga yesterday delivered judgment in the Beguserai Bakri-Id Riot Case. Of the thirty-one accused, seventeen were convicted and sentenced each to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

There will be no manoeuvres on a large scale during the next cold weather. An important staff ride will take place in the Peshawar.

Mr. I. Lightowler, Probationery Assistant Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

The British India steamer Santhia went ashore in the Hooghly Point on Wednesday afternoon while proceeding to Calcutta. The vessel which is of 5,192 gross register, was bound from Java with a cargo of sugar and a few passengers. She was got afloat early yesterday morning and the Port Commissioners' vessel Rescue is in attendance. The Santhia is expected in Calcutta this morning.

A large brick-built two storied house in St. James' Square, Calcutta came down with a deafening crash about eleven on Wednesday night. It was an old house build about a hundred years ago. At the time of the accident only the ground floor was occupied by a poor Bengalee family. All the inmates managed to escape uninjured, but a lad aged fifteen sustained some injuries from a falling beam.

LITERATURE IN BOMBAY.

◆

PUBLICATIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

PAUCITY OF ORIGINAL WORKS.

A recent issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" contains an interesting list of publications printed in this Presidency during the quarter ending 31st March last. Apart from the periodical literature appearing in English and the nearly dozen local vernaculars, something like 564 books were issued from the printing presses all over the province. Of these only 31 were written in Gujerati, 136 in Marathi, 67 in Sindhi, 27 in Hindi, 26 in Sanskrit, 22 in Urdu, 12 in Kanarese, 12 in Gurmukli, 4 in Persian, 4 in Pahlavi, 2 in Nagadhi and 78 more were polyglot publications in two or more of these languages. It goes without saying that were we to look for originality apart from intrinsic quality—in this mass of literature—more than half the number of these volumes would forego their claim to notice. Most of them appear to be either translations or clumsy adaptations from English or some Indian vernacular. There are, of course, some exceptions in these publications, both original and in translations, which shows a high order of merit and which will compare favourably with the original literature of any Western country. It must, however, be confessed that modern Indian literature is still in its teens, though in Bengal, and only in Bengal, we see signs of vigorous youth. Bombay comes next, whereas Madras, the United Provinces, and the Punjab are still in the stage of infantile fancies and lucubrations. Taking the English publications of the last quarter in this Presidency, not more than five out of a total of thirty-one can be said to be original. Two works on Indian travel and description—Dr. Stanley Reed's "The King and Queen in India" and Mr. Shepherd's "The Land of the Rupee," a work on "Library Administration in India," a biography of "Samaldas Parmanandas" made up of 324 pages, but offered "free" (!)—so the "Government Gazette" says—and, finally, a work on "The Ayurvedic System of Medicine," by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, sometime Honorary Physician to the Gaekwar,—these make up all the original works of any note in the English list, the rest being Law publications, educational text-books, hand-books and miscellaneous volumes. The last quarter saw the publication of a valuable and bulky volume of speeches by the late Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi of Poona—perhaps the only publication of any political significance in English or in the vernaculars during the whole period. Indeed, unlike as in years preceding—years of political unrest, —political literature is conspicuous by its entire absence in these days. Authors in this Presidency would seem to have taken to heart the suggestion of Lord Sydenham that it would be better for all concerned that for some time authors here should take a "political holiday" and divert their energies towards social and economic problems. Whether the social and economic world has been improved by this diversion may be a debatable point, but certain it is that, apart from journalism, political authorship as such as well might become extinct in this, Presidency.

GUJERATI.

POETRY.

Turning now to the vernaculars, we find that out of 143 publications in Gujerati, no less than 45 are poetical works, 16 are works of fiction, 12 are religious and philosophical works, while there were also four biographies, six dramas, four works on medicine, two works on history, the rest being miscellaneous publications. As to the large number of poetical works, if their prices were any index to their real worth, none of these volumes would be not only not worth their weight in gold, but not even in silver, for the prices of even the most solid of these works of Poetry do not rise above eight annas, while those marked "Price Nil," "Price Six Pies" and "Price 1 Anna" comprise nearly half the total output. Looking more closely into the list, we find that a large number of these works are collections of devotional poetry, about half a dozen are elegies on the deaths of some local dignitaries, while a few are tinged with the moral and social reform spirit. We find also the following curious titles in the list:— "A Collection of Lovely and Pleasing Songs for Clever and Beautiful Ladies." "The Dinner given at the Funeral Ceremony of Madha's father or the story of Giving Dinners by Incurring Debts, verses Condemning the Hindu Custom of Giving Dinner Parties even at the risk of Borrowing," "Suicides: A short story showing the previous birth of Pan, Supari, Katho and Chuno." "A Caution given to men to protect Themselves from the havoc done by the terrible robbers at the boundary line of Swaga (heaven)". Apart from the devotional and elegiac poems, the only work in this *genre* of any striking originality would appear to be one by Mr. Satyendrao B. Divatia entitled "Urmi Mala or a Series of Waves," which is a collection of some original poems and translations from English poets like Scott, Longfellow, Byron, Tennyson, etc.

FICTION.

As to Gujerati fiction, it must be acknowledged that the list includes a few works of considerable originality. Among these may be mentioned Mr. Devshankar Kavi's "Strimay Sansar" or World of Women, a novel depicting the social life of the Hindus, Mr. C. C. Desai's "Hem Kala." work describing Hindu social life and having for its heroine Hem Kala, a daughter of a Hindu reformer, and Mr. Trivedi's "Mohiniohandya and Savita," a novel dtpicting Hindu social life. Mention must also be made of such attempts to create a children's literature in the vernacular as Mr. G. M. Vaishnav's "Balvarta" or Stories for Children and Mr. Bhatt's "Ratna Granthi" or Knitting of Jewels, being short stories showing the necessity of travel and voyages, intended for the use of children.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

As regards religious and philosophical works, most of the publications are translations from the Sanskrit texts. Attention may, however, be drawn to a translation of Aristotle's "Ethics" by M. R. Bhatt, published under the auspices of the Gujarat Vernacular Society. There are four biographical works, two original and two translations, the latter treating of the lives of Dr. Anandibai Joshi and Pundit Gurudatta Vidyarthi, M.A., of the Punjab. The two original works comprise "Lives of Great Men of India" and "Great Women of India" respectively. The former work is published under the auspices of the Sastu Sahitya Wardhak Karyalaya, which is a society somewhat akin to the Rationalist Press Association, aiming at cheapening literature of the best sort, so as to bring it within the reach of the poorest. The Society, of which the heart and soul is Bhikhshu Akhandanand, has met with a success hardly seen elsewhere in India. The women whose stories are told in the second volume referred to above are Kansala, Sita, Maitreyi, Vaidai, Ansyija, Sulochana, and so on.

DRAMA AND HISTORY.

Among the six dramatic works, only one, the "Drama of Ajitsiuh," presumably historical, by Mr. Kavi, appears to be of any consequence. In history, there are two works on Parsee or Iranian history, one by Mr. J. P. Kapadia, entitled "The History of the Rise and Fall of the Parsee Empire," Vol. III. Part 1, and the other one, mainly of religious interest, by Mr. Merwanji Cursetji. Of the four works on Medicine, two are on nursing, one on "instantaneous remedies for the bites of poisonous animals," and another on the various medicinal uses of spices, barks and herbs of various kinds.

MARATHI.

POETRY.

We have so far treated of Gujerati publications. Coming to the output of Marathi literature during the period, we find that altogether 136 books were issued. As in Gujerati, Poetry heads the list here too, fully forty-nine or over one-third of the total number being devoted to the Muses. Naturally, the devotional tone is predominant in the majority of the works. There are, however, nearly a dozen volumes of purely secular poetry, selections from popular operas like those of Mr. Hari Narayan Apte forming a characteristic section. Attention may also be drawn to "Strigeetaratuakara," or "A Treasury of Songs for Women" issued in parts and edited by Mrs. Parvatibai Gokhale of Poona. The increasing interest taken in the poetry of Ramdas Swami is evidenced not only by cheap and careful editions of the works of this famous saint and *guru* of Sivaji, but also by biographical attempts such as those of the Satkaryottejak Sabha of Dhulia. The report of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodaka Mandala, a Literary Research Society of Poona, whose activities have recently merited public attention, contains some interesting old poems which have been unearthed by its members.

FICTION

After Poetry fiction leads the day with twenty-four works. Marathi authors would appear to show more originality in conception and skill in the construction of their plots than the majority of Gujerati authors. Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, by far the most successful living novelist on this side of India, has given the Marathi reading public another of his charming novels, entitled "Nayecha Bazaar" or "Vanity Fair," evidently conceived after Thackeray's masterpiece. The stories in the list appear to be written in the humorous vein, while a few are detective tales df the appoved Western tective tales of the approved Western ing, such as Mr. Sathaye's "Nahibachi Pariksha" or "The Test of Fate," in which the problem of female education figures largely, and Mr. Hadkar's "The Unlucky Indu," a tragic tale in which moral restraint in a life of early marriage and enforced widowhood avenges itself by death.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

After fiction, religion and philosophy claim the largest number of works, namely, thirteen. None of these works call for any notice except Prof. Chintaman Gangadhar Banu's voluminous and very praiseworthy edition of the Brahma Sutras, The translation of these Vedantic texts is accompanied by the commentaries of Shankar, Ramaniya, Madhva and Vallabha. Representing as these commentators do, the four well-known schools of Hindu philosophy, Advaita, Visistadvaita, Dvaita and Shuddadvaita, Marathi readers are for the first time now enabled to peruse these commentaries side by side.

DRAMA.

Coming to Marathi dramas, of which there are eight, it must be said that here again Marathi authors display more invention and literary skill than their Gujerati brethren. Names like those of Messrs. Deval, Khadilkar, Thosar, Kolhatkar and Apte can hardly be matched in Gujerati and while the latter are satisfied with producing operas and Puranic plays of no striking originality or vigour, Marathi authors would appear to be creating a distinctive and national dramatic literature of great potency. The period under review saw a fourth edition (of 6,000 copies) of Mr. Deval's social drama of "Sharada," which exposes the heartless selfishness of aged but rich widowers in seeking re-marriage with a young girl. Mr. Thosar's "The Jewel of Love or the Love of a Jewel," a comedy based on one of Moliere's plays, and Mr. Belsare's translation of "Julius Caesar" are both skilfully written. That Puranic plots still appeal to Marathi authors is apparent from Mr. Tipuis' "Hatsya Gandha," dramatising the vow of life-long celibacy taken by Bhishma, the Grand Old Man of the Mahabharata, and Mr. Modak's "Uttar Naishadha Charita," dealing with the romance of Nala and Damayanti. "Chikkan Mama the Miser" by Mr. K. M. Barve, represents the comediacal element which is becoming increasingly evident in Marathi dramatic literature of late.

BIOGRAPHY.

There are four biographies treating of Sivaji, H. M. George, V, R. B. Jacob Bapuji and Jesus Christ respectively, none of them of any great merit, while why the last is included among "Biographies" and not under "Religion" is not very clear. Works on History, Language, Law, Medicine, and Arts, do not call for any notice, as all of them seem to be of the ordinary type. In Mathematical science, however, we find two notable publications, namely translations, with lucid explanations, of the great Hindu mathematician. Bhaskarachary's two works on Algebra and Mathematics respectively. The work of translating and editing these two valuable works has been done by Mr. Vinayak Pandurang Shastri of Khanapur. In the miscellaneous class of Marathi works, the following may be mentioned:—A translation of Lord Avebury's "The Use of Life" by D. N. Nabar; "Striyancha Swarga" or the Paradise of Women, being a translation by Mrs. Girjabai Kalkar of a Gujerati work containing moral ideals to guide the married section of the fair sex; and the Writings, Speeches and Sermons of Mr. V. R. Chinde of the Prarthana Samaj.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

◆

RAILWAY CHILDREN ENTERTAINED AT BARODA.

An enjoyable entertainment at which a large number of guests attended to celebrate the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy was got up by the European and Anglo-Indian Railway employees for their children. The children ran races and were treated to conjuring tricks, sports and an elephant ride, the elephant being lent for the occasion by H. H. Sampatrao Gaekwad.

A large table was laid out beautifully decorated by Mrs. Raymond, and refreshments were provided on a liberal scale. The Railway tennis court presented a gay appearance being adorned with flags and bunting and in the evening it was illuminated with choice Chinese lanterns of various colours and other lights. An archway artistically decorated by Mr. Vanspall and bearing the words "Long Live H. E. the Viceroy" formed a prominent feature of the entertainment.

After tea, Mr. Greenhill in an eloquent manner, gave a brief speech explaining to the children the meaning of the occasion. Mr. Greenhill then proposed the toast of Their Majesties the King and Queen, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and His Highness the Gaekwar, to which the children vociferously responded after which a congratulatory telegram was despatched to H. E. Lady Hardinge by the Railway children.

Later, Lieut. M. R. Chichgar of the Baroda Army, in order to commemorate the occasion, was "At Home" to a large number of Railway officials and several military officers of the State and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

Mr. Graham, who has been on an official visit to India in connection with the scheme for canal irrigation in Siam is leaving Simla this week for Bangkok travelling by way of Calcutta and Rangoon.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 21st June, 1913, stood at 750 against 938 cases in the previous week. The Bombay Presidency had 109, Madras 7, Bengal 29, Bihar 66, the United Provinces 256, the Punjab 202, Burma 57, Mysore 19, Hyderabad 1, Rajputana 2, and Kashmir 1.

MYSTERY OF MADAME X.

◆

A WOMAN'S UNCANNY POWER.

A PUZZLE TO SCIENTISTS.

During the past ten years the phenomenal doings of a lady resident in Bordeaux has puzzled the French scientists. Such phenomena, as Dr. Cecil Kent Austin remarks in a statement recently published, are usually regarded with utter scepticism and that such should be the case can scarcely give rise to surprise since in the end they are generally shown to depend on subterfuges of one sort or another. But (says Dr. Austin) this one has now been under observation for so long a time, succeeds so regularly, and has been so often tested by properly qualified men whose good faith cannot possibly be questioned, that it seems worth bringing before the notice of the medical world.

The facts in brief are as follows: There lives in Bordeaux a lady who, during the past ten years, has succeeded, whenever requested to do so, in mummifying flowers, plants, fruit, molluscs, fish, and small birds and mammals, as well as the viscera of larger ones simply by passing her hands over them without actual contact for a quarter of an hour once or twice a day during a period of time varying from a few days to a few weeks, according to the nature and importance of the object under experimentation; by the same influence the acetic fermentation of wine can be prevented altogether.

She has never yet failed to mummify small, organic objects brought to her by the series of men who have interested themselves in her uncanny power, and in many instances samples, set aside, have followed the usual laws of putrefaction, whereas those treated underwent this special form of mummification; and, what seems more peculiar still, objects brought to her already partially decomposed finally mummify also, the procees of of putrefaction being brought to a standstill by the emanations from this lady's hands.

It should at once be mentioned that the person in question, is not a medium, that neither she nor any of the physicians who have investigated and reported on the case have anything whatever to gain in the matter, directly or in directly, and that although she obligingly lends herself to any sort of test or experiment that may be desired of her, she insists in retaining her incognito, and is known under the pseudonym of Mme. X. She herself has undergone searching medical examination, and has been pronounced perfectly normal in mind and body.

Although now fifty years of age, it was only ten years ago that she awoke quite by chance to the fact that she possessed this strange power, by noticing that some oranges and plants she had handled did not decompose or fall to pieces, but remained indefinitely in a sort of dried-up state. This occurrence aroused comment, and she was next asked by a friend to try her power on a pet bird that had died in its cage. Here, too, she has proceeded step by step until there are now in existence hundreds of objects that have been mummified by her, the largest so far being a weasel, which has now remained in that condition for four years.

A peculiarity about this mummification process is that these objects retain their natural colours perfectly, flowers, plants, as well as animals, and that the little stems continue to adhere firmly to the large ones in plant, and the feathers or fur to the animals.

During these ten years Mme. X. has been visited and tested by quite a number of investigators, no one of whom, however, had the courage to publish anything about this extraordinary phenomenon, so afraid were they of the ridicule that might ensue. But finally two scientists of Bordeaux—Dr. Clarac, a leading practitioner, who had known Mme. X. for four years and followed her career, and Dr. Linguet, professor of chemistry at the Faculty of Bordeaux—published a note on the case in the "Annales des Sciences Psychiques" (Paris, Charles Richet, professor of physiology at the Faculty of Medicine, director,) whereupon Dr. Geley, member of the Societe Universelle d'Etudes Psychiques, was deputed to go down to Bordeaux and conduct a complete investigation on the spot. He remained there two weeks, experimenting on the question in every conceivable manner, and then made his report to the society.

Dr. Geley is of opinion that there are no grounds for entertaining any doubts as to the 'bona-fides' of the entire affair; but as to attempting to account for Mme. X.'s mysterious power—that is quite a different matter. What seems to occur is that of the two parts of normal decomposition, dehydration and putrefactive fermentation, the latter is annulled altogether by the influence of Mme. X.'s hands, so that the former runs its course unimpeded, the animal or plant simply drying up, instead of decomposing.

However profound may be one's incredulity in matters psychical, it would seem as though, from the duration of these experiments (ten years), the absolute disinterestedness of all the parties concerned in them, and the standing of the men who have at last brought them to public notice—this peculiar power of Mme. X. is deserving of attentive consideration.

HIGH COURT.

◆

APPELLATE SIDE.

GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

ONE YEAR FOR FORGERY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* BALKRISHNA WAMAN.

Their Lordships disposed of the appeal preferred by the Bombay Government against the order of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Satara, acquitting Balkrishna Waman Kulkarni who was charged with having forged acquittances by making false endorsements on three chalans and forging the signatures of the treasurer and head karkun, taluka man, thereon under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code and with abetting one Dattatraya Anant Kulkarni in the preparation of the said false chalans in order to save him from legal punishment under sections 218 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case was briefly as follows: Dattatraya was Kulkarni of Gondavla between February 1908 and the end of September 1911. He made collections from the rayats on account of irrigation dues amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 189 between the 11th April and 25th April 1911. He gave receipts and credited the amounts, but instead of sending them to the treasury misappropriated them. In September, he gave over charge to one Dattatraya Hari, but kept back all the chalans and the account books concerned. The practice is that all sums sent to the taluka treasury from a village are accompanied by chalans in duplicate. One of these is kept back at the taluka and the other returned with an endorsement written and initialled by the treasury karkun, and signed by the Aval karkun, to be kept in the village records. Dattatraya had been acquainted with the accused for some six months. Balkrishna, who was a petition writer, came to hear that the rayats were thinking of complaining against Dattatraya. He therefore sent for Dattatraya and warned and advised him. The result was that Dattatraya in December 1911 wrote out three chalans and the accused for a consideration of Rs. 25 completed them by imitating the usual taluka endorsement. The chalans were then put in the file of chalans and returned with the rest of record to Dattatraya's successor Dattatraya Hari.

The evidence against him consisted of the statement of the accomplice Dattatraya and the evidence as to handwriting. The assessors would convict the accused on Dattatraya's uncorroborated word. The sessions judge did not agree with the assessors' view, but thought that Dattatraya's evidence was corroborated by the handwriting expert's evidence. But he said that the charge under section 467 could not be sustained as the fraud had already been committed. The charge under sections 218 and 107 could also not have been sustained because Dattatraya was not at the time officiating Kulkarni, and it was not his business to prepare chalans in respect of that village. Mr. Clements therefore acquitted the accused. Hence this appeal by the Government.

The Government pleader, Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. M. R. Bodas, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships after hearing the pleaders, differed from the view expressed by the sessions judge. They followed the decisions given in 22 Cal., 313 and 11 Mad. 44 and differed from those given in 5 Allah. 221 and 21 Allah. 113. Although it had been laid down by the Allahabad Courts that falsification to conceal previous frauds was no offence, their Lordships upheld the view expressed by the Madras and Calcutta Courts that falsification to conceal previous frauds was an offence. Their Lordships, therefore, convicted the accused of forgery under section 467 of the Penal Code. As regards the second charge under section 218 read with section 109 their Lordships acquitted the accused as the Government pleader had not pressed this charge. The sentence passed on the accused under section 467 by their Lordships was of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"OFFICIOUS" POLICE OFFICER.

◆

HYSTERICAL WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GURAWA *v.* EMPEROR.

Their Lordships had before them for disposal the reference made by the District Magistrate of Dharwar, asking the High Court to revise the sentence passed by Mr. Datar, Second Class Magistrate of Navalgund, on Gurawa Kom Rudrappa.

It appeared that a party of a wandering criminal tribe was encamped under a nim tree near a temple in the outskirts of the village of Navalgund. They had killed a sheep and exposed the flesh for distribution among themselves. The skin of the sheep was exposed on the branch of the nim tree. Mr. Bapuji Pandurang, sub-inspector of police, happened to pass by this road and the sight of the exposed flesh and skin happened to cause him great annoyance. He accordingly ordered the constable that accompanied him to take down the names of the members of the gang and threatened to prosecute them under some unspecified section of the Indian Penal Code. The accused, the wife of the headman of the gang, objected to the action of the constable and assaulted him. The Sub-Inspector of Denapur threatened to prosecute her for having obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his duties. The altercation greatly excited the accused who went into hysterics and picking up a rope attempted to hang herself on a branch of the nim tree. The other members of the gang intervened and succeeded in rescuing her from her mad design.

The accused was then placed before Mr. Datar by the Sub-Inspector and charged with attempting to commit suicide. She was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 30.

Mr. Machenochie, District Magistrate of Belgaum, in referring the case to the High Court, observed that the accused was a member of an ignorant and poverty-stricken criminal tribe. She was put into a hysterical condition which bid her to make an attempt on her life by the conduct of a fussy and injudicious policeman. The case arose out of the officiousness of the sub-inspector of police and his want of tact in handling ignorant and hysterical people.

Mr. Justice Batchelor said that the Court associated itself with the District Magistrate's observations about the officiousness of the police sub-inspector. The Court remitted the sentence of fine and directed it to be refunded if paid.

HUSBAND'S BRUTALITIES.

◆

INADEQUATE SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

RAJA SAHEB *v.* EMPEROR.

Their Lordships disposed of the reference made by Mr. E. Machenochie, District Magistrate of Dharwar, for the enhancement of punishment passed on Raja Saheb Hasan Saheb by Mr. Venkatrao Nadig, Second Class Magistrate of Hangal in the Dharwar district, for the offence of causing hurt to his wife. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

Mr. Machenochie was of opinion that as the assault was a brutal one, with no extenuating circumstances, the sentence passed on the accused was quite inadequate. He recommended exemplary punishment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the accused assaulted a defenceless woman and in doing so broke her arm, knocked out a few teeth, pulled out a knot of her hair, and then proceeded to strip her. Unable to stand the indignity any longer the woman jumped into a tank close by and was rescued by the neighbours who witnessed the assault. It was difficult in these circumstances to understand how the trying magistrate could possibly have supposed that the adequate sentence in a case of this nature was one month's imprisonment. Their Lordships therefore enhanced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of fine was left undisturbed.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

◆

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JAMSETJI S. MODY AND ANOTHER *v.* PHEROZSHAH D. MODY AND OTHERS.

This was an originating summons for the construction of a mill which was adjourned for hearing into the Court by his Lordship.

Mr. Kanga with Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for defendants 1 and 2.

Mr. Davar appeared for defendant 3.

Mr. Mody, holding Mr. Mulla's brief, appeared for defendants 4 and 5.

The plaintiffs stated that one Dadabhai Mody carried on a business of auctioneers in partnership with his two sons in the name of Crawford and Co. till the 5th of August 1893. The said Dadabhai made his last will and testament in 1891. He made a codicil in 1893 and also in the same year entered into a deed of partnership with his five sons. The whole object of the said Dadabhoy was that the business partnership should continue after his death and that his sons and daughters should be suitably maintained. The material clauses of the said will provided that on the 31st December next after his death the partnership accounts were to be made up and his share in the partnership along with the profits due to his share was to be ascertained, and kept as a separate "fund," without interest, to be the capital of the partnership, after the legacies &c. had been paid. That fund was bequeathed to his five sons in equal shares but it was not to be divided or withdrawn till the partnership lasted. After Dadabhoy's death the share of Dadabhoy's estate in the partnership was to be 7 annas, that of his first son Shapurji, 4 annas; that of his second son Pherozshah, 2 annas; and the shares of his three other sons were to be one anna each. The first two sons only were to be the working partners and have the whole direction of the business. Every year the earnings of the partnership were to be ascertained and out of the share of the earnings falling to Dadabhoy's estate Rs. 400 were to be paid to Dadabhoy's executors for the expenses of Dadabhoy's family every month; and Rs. 35 monthly were to be paid to each of Dadabhoy's seven daughters. If any one of Dadabhoy's sons died during the continuance of the partnership his legal representatives were to get Rs. 5,000 in part payment of the 1/5th share of the "fund" which belonged to the said son. The balance of this one-fifth was, however, to remain in the partnership and was to be paid to the son's legal representatives only on the dissolution of the firm. Over, and above that the son's legal representatives were to continue receiving one-half of what the son would have received if alive from the earnings of the partnership. The other half of the earnings which would have fallen to the son's share was to remain at the disposal of the remaining partners to be utilized as they thought fit. Those were the material provisions of the will, codicil and partnership deed. The said Dadabhoy died in Bombay on the 28th January 1898 and probate to his will was obtained by his executors on the 1st June 1899. Business was started on the new footing directed by Dadabhoy from the 1st January 1896. Shapurji, Dadabhoy's eldest son, died on the 13th June, 1905. He left a will whereby he appointed his wife Awabai his sole executrix. The said Awabai died on the 22nd May 1908 leaving a will whereby she appointed two of her children, the plaintiffs, in this suit, her executors. The plaintiffs had obtained probate to her will. Shapurji's branch had separated from the family. Several questions in regard to Dadabhoy's will had arisen between the various parties interested and the plaintiffs representing Shapurji's branch wanted to have the will construed by the Court. The questions were (1) whether plaintiffs were entitled to a fifth share of the net annual profits of the business falling to the share of Dadabhoy's estate. (2) Whether plaintiffs were entitled to arrears of such share. (3) Whether the clause 6 of the codicil which directed that only half of what would have been a partner's share of the profits was to be given to his legal representatives after his death was valid. (4) Whether plaintiffs were not entitled to the arrears of a moiety of Shapurji's share in the profits. (5) Whether defendants could continue paying Rs. 400 monthly out of Dadabhoy's share for family expenses.

The case is proceeding.

DISPUTE OVER LAND.

◆

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DAMODAR KANOO THAKUR & ANOTHER v. THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO., LD

This was a suit for recovery of possession of the property situate at Naigaum.

Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the defendants. Mr. Davar and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the third party.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed certain property situate at Naigaum as heirs to the original owner, one Manglia Dhaku Thakur. Their case was that they were the owners of this plot of land. The defendant company's mill was situate towards the East and North of this land. In 1909 the defendant disturbed the plaintiffs in their possession and enjoyment of the said land and caused damage to the plaintiffs by excavating earth therefrom and destroying the trees standing on the land. The plaintiffs were put out of possession forcibly and illegally by the defendants in February, 1912. The defendants entered into possession of the said land immediately afterwards.

The plaintiffs said that they were the heirs of one Manglia Dhaku Thakur and as such heirs the property in dispute belonged to them. The defendants based their title on an original conveyance passed by Patibai to Ramchandra Baburao who sold it to Ramaji Ambaji, who again sold it to the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. The plaintiff's case was that Patibai did convey some property to Ramchandra Baburao, but this property in dispute was not included in that conveyance. From 1903 to 1907, they have paid Government dues. Since 1907, no one has paid them owing to this dispute. There were some proceedings in the Police Court against Ramchandra Baburao, and it was on record that Ramchandra admitted there that the property in dispute was not included in the conveyance passed by Patibai to him.

The defendant's case was that their predecessor in title got the property conveyed from the widow in 1894 and so they based their title on adverse possession. They said that they could also prove that the property in dispute was included in the original conveyance. The defendant company's conveyance was a registered conveyance. The defendants denied that they had disturbed the plaintiffs in their possession of the land. The original owner of the land was one Ramji Ambaji Karle. He agreed with one Govind Dadaji for the sale of the land to him. This Govind Dadaji was the agent of the defendant Co. and as such he entered into an agreement with Ramji Ambaji Karle, and the defendant Co. paid the earnest money. In January 1912, the land was conveyed by the said Ramji Ambaji to Govind Dadaji. Various notices were issued by the plaintiffs against the defendant Co. alleging their claim on the said land. The defendant Co. had always denied their claim. The plaintiffs did not take any steps whatever to establish their claim. In December, 1911, when a babaki was beaten no claim was made to the land either by the plaintiffs or anybody.

As the plaintiffs had put forward their claim to the said land, (of which claim the defendant Co. learnt from the notices sent to them) the Co. obtained from Ramji Ambaji Karle, their vendor, an indemnity bond. This bond indemnified the defendant Co. the sum of Rs. 2,027, against any claim put forward by the plaintiffs in this case. Ramji Ambaji was dead and so his widow Ladhubai was brought on the record, as a third party. If the Court held that the land belonged to the plaintiffs, then the defendants wanted to be indemnified against Ladhubai, as the legal representative of Ramji Ambaji, who had passed an indemnity bond to the defendant Co. Ladhubai's case was similar to the defendant Co's case. She, of course, admitted the execution of an indemnity bond. Besides, she said that the plaintiff's suit was barred by limitation.

Evidence in this case was being recorded when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitor for the plaintiff: Mr. D. J. Mantri.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for the third party: Messrs Vachcha and Co.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

◆

The third sitting of the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions will commence this morning at 10-30 a.m. in the Sessions room. Mr. Justice Macleod will preside. The list of cases is rather a heavy one. There are two cases of murder, three of attempt to murder, two of theft, two of kidnapping and theft, one of forgery and criminal breach of trust, one of house trespass, and one of cheating and using as genuine a false document against William Williams.

THE CAUSE LIST.

◆

FOR FRIDAY, June 27th.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTER.

In the Indian Coy's Act VI of 1882.—Payne & Co. In re the Bombay Huzaz Steam Manufacturing Co. India Ld. v. Tricumji Jeemandas a firm & ors. Petitioners. Notice J. & M. Amin & D. Payne & Co. Crawford B. & Co. For Proof of Claims.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

S. C. Ct.

605-222461-12—Crawford B. & Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. Edg. G. W. & Co.

FOR PROVING THE WILL.

Testamentary.

Matter—Pugh N. & Co. In Pa Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Boo Sahib (Alias Busabai) deceased. v. Zorabai Petitioner.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard, 10-3-13. Matubhai J. & M.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Part heard Vacha & Co.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-08.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-13.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

◆

HUNDI MERCHANT VICTIMISED:

ABSCONDING SERVANT GETS FOUR MONTHS.

At the Esplande Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargeon charged one Shrisalapa Virusakapa, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,000.

The evidence was that the accused was given the amount by his master Alia Andunin to pay off certain "hundis" which had become due. But instead of doing so, the accused purchased a trunk and clothes and got into a train from Dadar for Sholapur. On the arrival of the train at Kalyan, he was seen by a servant of the complainant who had gone there in search of him. The servant had the accused arrested, and Rs. 985 were recovered from the latter.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DEAL IN WATCHES.

◆

PARSI SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Cader Usufally, a Bohra dealer in watches and jewellery, charged Framroj P. Photographer, a Parsi, with breach of trust, in respect of watches and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 90. The charge against the accused was that he took the articles from the complainant promising to return them or pay for them. He however failed to do either. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 70, out of which Rs. 53 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

◆

LABICHE AND HIS PLAYS.

The 185th gathering of the Salle Francaise took place on Wednesday night at Thoburn House when Professor Peltier gave a brief lecture on Eugene Labiche, the French writer of vaudevilles, which was followed by a performance of one of Labiche's vaudevilles entitled "Embrassons-nous, Folleville." Labiche was born in Paris in 1815 of bourgeois parentage. He studied for the Bar, but following his *penchant*, he betook himself to literature at an early age. From 1850 to 1870 he produced a series of vaudevilles which culminated in "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," a farce in five acts, a fine specimen of French imbroglio, in which some one is in search of something but does not find it until five minutes before the curtain falls; and "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." In 1877 he left the stage finally and retired to his rural property in Sologne where he began to lead the simple life of a farmer so well described by Emile Augier in his preface to the complete dramatic works in ten volumes published by M. Labiche. In 1880 he was elected to the French Academy. He had never aspired to that high distinction, and when it was bestowed on him he enjoyed it with good sense and modesty. He died in Paris in 1888.

Of all his characters he portrayed most happily the bourgeois. He found an excellent collaborator in the celebrated actor Geoffroy who impersonated the bourgeois not only to the public but to the author himself. His vaudevilles display a wonderful gift of invention, fertile fancy and a certain reasonableness even in the wildest farce of character and manners. He holds a rank above his rivals because there is that grain of commonsense which always gives a relish to his farces. He never poses as the moralist, nor does he use cruel and bitter words. He fun is honest and his laughter is healthy. He never does an outrage to morality. Augier, in his preface, says: "The style is the man. If there is an author to whom this aphorism is applicable it is undoubtedly Labiche. He resembles his plays and his plays resemble him. He uses neither the whip nor the iron rod, and if he shows his teeth it is simply to laugh. He never bites." The lecturer concluded his instructive causerie with a few quotations from eminent French critics.

The performance was then given. Manicamp the marquis, Folleville the knight, Chatenay the viscount, and the Chamberlain of the Prince were impersonated by M. Louis Peltier, M. R. Gazal, M. O. Gutmann, and M. H. Morris respectively. The role of Berthe, the daughter of the marquis, was well sustained by Mlle. F. Meyer. The interest was kept up throughout the performance and everybody seemed to have enjoyed the exquitsite fun in which the farce abounded.

A Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition is to be held at Olympia, London, in the autumn of next year. Already many great shipping Companies and engineering firms have promised their active support. The President is Sir Owen Phillips, Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co. The organising Managers are Mr. Charles H. Luke and Mr. Frederic W. Bridges, and the offices of the Exhibition are at 104, High Holborn, and 193, Deansgate, Manchester.

A Straight hit!

MC. P
DAMIANA COCA
SAW PALMETTO, GOL
NERVO VITAL
The most Powerful
for
NERVOUS EX
and
Prostration from
and
Loss of Mental & Phy
Supplied for the
ROYAL

M. T. MADON & Co.
DISPENS
CHEMIS
Corner Shop 24, 26. ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOM

SUCCESS
IN LIF
is often attributable to good health
making the most of opportunities.
A nervous breakdown has often been
forerunner of disaster, and ill health
barrier to life's prospects.
HUXLEY'S
"NER-VIGOR"
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)
MAGIC INDIAN BALM.
Sovereign Remedy for Headaches,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.
ALL ACHES AND PAINS.
Price annas eight only.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.
Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian
Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt
Light-exercise Saddles,
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."
The best of its kind in India.
Put up in fancy nickel cases.
PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from:—
K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

"PAISL
FL
The SURE rai
makes home b
easy and succe
raised with P
turn out very
digestible.
Paisley Flour is
mixed 1 part to 8
ordinary flour before d-
ing other ingredient It
is made by Brown &
Polson.

THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
Photo Engravers & Designers
Wood & Metal Engravers
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL
REPRODUCTIONS
By our
PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

G NEWS

BALL.

OOD LEAGUE.

CAL COLLEGE 4: BLACKS 0.

the game was on atch between the d the All Blacks to the patience It is indeed a team as the All to enter, for not ers appeared to ry rules of football taken notion that ue is primarily in tournament to entered to get into the serious work of ament. The League all and when such ll Blacks are allowed enerates into a farce. y misguided people hat youthful teams are he and every means ted to encourage and thusiasm, but surely o be a limit. Discourage- an object is the last ld suggest, but we think case football is ridiculed. y of the All Blacks are boys and it is absurd to pit st sturdy soldiers. We doubt that the youthful l in pluck, but until they e more football and gain re weight they would be wise ar from entering the Har- ague. Next year perhaps it different when there are two s in the League and we trust ur necessary remarks will not them from entering next year. Grant Medicals were obviously fficulties for, against such a small , the slightest charge would have t their youthful opponents and the eree—unreasonably we thought— rded a foul to the All Blacks. In e of this they ought to have scored at least three times the number did score, for, from start to , they were besieging their opponents' citadel, and only bad shooting prevented tall scoring. Hildreth, their goalkeeper, might well have sat in the stands as a spectator, for he had no occasion to handle the ball once throughout the game. The Medicals will, no doubt, do better against heavier teams, but more accurate shooting is necessary if they wish to score further successes. Beyond this there is nothing more to be said. Doyle two, Sweeney and Easdon one each, were responsible for the Medical score.

Grant Medical College	4
All Blacks	0

Grant Medical College: Hildreth goal; Newlands and Thompson, backs; Wadia, Khan, Croning, halves; Evans, Sweeney, Easdon, Doyle, Hakeen, forwards.

All Blacks: Jones, goal; Boult, Grostate, backs; Vardon, J. Gidney, Samson, halves; Sullivan, Tenner, Somerville, G. Gidney, Lynch, forwards.

Referee: Sgt. Raynor.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Sherwood Foresters v. Y. M. C. A.

Referee: Mr. J. James.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A PRACTICE GAME.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened their Rugby season with an inter-club game (White v. Colours) on the Oval yesterday, when the White won by 11 (one goal and two tries) to 5). The team in Club Colours ightier lot and did well in loose the White forwards ledly better, their ac- ity being both mani- art. Tackling was on both sides. The eled out oftener and d up smartly and openings for their o indulged in pretty It may very reason- ed that the Gymkhana a strong side this year he younger players looked sing. were very scraggy at the sta as the game were on, both sides tled down to real work and during the second period some brilliant points and combined efforts were witnessed. The ground was in excellent condition. The game was played 20 minutes each way.

The White were the first to score a try in the initial half, which remained unconverted even though it was from an easy "place." During the second period, a run from a line-out resulted in another try being scored which also to the surprise of all was not majorised, the kick being from a very easy place. Exchanges grew even thereafter and frequent hard scrummaging ensued. Eventually the team in Club Colours secured a try to which extra points were added. Towards the close the White got over with their third try which was majorised. No further score was recorded and the game ended in a victory for the White as stated.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF I. F. A.

EUROPEAN CLUBS' THREAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At a recent meeting in which the representatives of the various European clubs in Calcutta were present, it was decided that the Indian Football Association be approached with a view to (A) Vesting the control in the following 20 clubs:—

European Clubs:—Calcutta F. C., Rangers, Dalhousie, Y. M. C. A., Customs, Medical Military, Port Commissioners, St. Xavier's, Police and the Regimental team. (Fort William).

Indian Clubs:—Town Club, Sova Bazar, Mahomedan Sporting, Oriental Sporting, Mohanbagan Aryans, Presidency College Howrah, Sporting, Sporting Union and Nationals.

These clubs alone to have full control and are the only ones to have any voting powers. It was considered that 20 out of 80 odd affiliated clubs was a good and fair average.

(B) At all General Meetings, gentlemen representing their clubs must have a written authority signed by the chairman of the meeting at which he is elected to represent his club. Without this letter no vote can be accepted.

(C). That the Council of the I. F. A. will consist as at present of eight Europeans and four Indians but such members are to be drawn only from the above-mentioned clubs.

(D) That the members of the Council must be nominated by their respective clubs and must have written authority from their club saying that they "have in meeting elected and nominated Mr. as their representative for election on the Council with Mr. as a proxy for their representative in case of forced absence from any Council meetings." This letter must be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which this election is made.

(E) From those so nominated by their respective clubs European clubs will elect their representatives and Indian clubs theirs, each their own.

Mr. C. Ismay, Vice-President of the Association, was requested to lay the views before the I. F. A. Council and to ask for a Special General Meeting to consider and accede to these views. He was also requested to intimate that unless these changes were accepted and adopted European clubs would in a body secede from the I. F. A. and form a new Association.

ENGLISH RACING.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 25.

The following is the result of the Northumberland Plate (New Castle). (2 m).

THE TYLT	1
WILFRID	2
GRAVE GREEK	3

Won by one and a half lengths; a head between second and third. Thirteen started.

Betting: 8 to 1 against The Tylt, 100 to 7 against Wilfrid, 100 to 6 Grave Greek.

King Midas was favourite at 3 to 1 against.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 26.

Middlesex defeated Notts at Lords by an innings and 84 runs.

Lancashire defeated Leicestershire at Leiscester by seven wickets.

Sussex beats Hants at Brighton by 155 runs.

Yorkshire defeated Warwickshire at Sheffield by 89 runs.

Cambridge University defeated Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven at Eastbourne by 133 runs.

PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

TEMPLES AND DOLMEN IN BIJ PUR.

The Government of Bombay have notified that the following ancient monuments in the Pattadkal village of Badani taluka, Bijapur district, will be protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904:—

The great temple of Virupaxa in use, the temple of Papnath at the south-east corner of the village, the temple of Sangameshwar to the north of Virupaxa's, the temple of Malikarjuna close to and at the north-west corner of Virupaxa's, Kashi Vishveshwar temple close beside and on the north side of Malikarjuna's Galganath temple on the north of Sangameshwar temple, Jambulinga temple on the west of Galganath, Kadshiddeshwar temple to the north of the last named and on the outside of the north wall of the village, the Jain temple included in the Mission area about ¼ of a mile from the village on the west, and a Dolmen on the south side of the road leading from the village to Badami about a mile to the west.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, June 26.

Lieutenant G. T. C. Perram, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, has combined leave for three months and twelve days from 15th May.

Lieutenant R. Wyllie, R. G. A., to act as Political Aide-de-Camp with effect from 15th May, during the absence of Lieutenant G. T. C. Perram, R. G. A.,

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher, Superintendnet of Police, Kathiawar Agency, is granted from 25th June, privilege leave with furlough for six months

Mr. H. Stanley to do duty as Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, during the leave of Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher.

Mr. C. J. Power to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. Stanley.

In modification of the notifications of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, dated 29th March 1912, Isardas Ghanshamdas, Second Munshi in the Taluka office, Kandhkot, and Abdul Razak Haji Muhammad, Judicial Munshi in the office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kandhkot, are dismissed from Government service.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana.

On return from leave, Mr. F. R. Unvala, L.C.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C. E., is promoted from Chief Engineer, 2nd Class permanent, to Chief Engineer, 1st Class, acting, from 1st May.

The High Court has permitted the following vakils to pratice in District shown against their names:—Mr. Anant Purushottam Patankar, Khandesh District; Mr. Maganlal Chhotalal Mehta, Broach District; Mr. Sitaram Lakshman Joshi, Nasik District.

Mr. John Albert Valles, LL.B., has been admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Kathavte, Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj, has month's privilege leave from 17th June.

Mr. Gyasuddin A. Kadri, Local Fund Accountant, Kaira, on Rs. 100, will act as Mamlatdar.

Mr. Vinayak Vishnu Apte, Chitnis to the Collector of Satara, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Anant Narayan Pradhan, Mamlatdar of Sinnar, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Satara.

Mr. K. V. Naik to act as Mamlatdar of Sinnar, on relief at Khatav on 2nd July 1913.

The privolege leave for six weeks, granted to Mr. J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Dhulia, is extended by four days, Mr. Karnik continuing to act.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., Collector of Sholapur, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with furlough for ten months and eleven days, from 8th August next.

Mr. Vinayak Appaji Gupte to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to be District Deputy Collector, Satara.

Mr. Mahadev Chintaman Kelkar to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. Abdullah Main Oosman Main Koreishi, on relief, to be Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector Ahmednagar, vice Rao Bahadur G. H. Anjangaonkar, pending further orders.

Mr. Hamid Moizudin Abdul Ali, I. C. S., to be Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, on termination of privilege leave of Mr. M. Webb, I. C. S.

With effect from 5th July, 1913, and during the absence on leave of Mr. A. L. Shaikh, Mr. V. N. Sohoni to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay under the Glanders and Fancy Act.

The following officers passed the Lower Standard Department Examination on 6th June:—Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Mr. T. J. Lawrence, I.C.S., Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S. ,Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S.

The Reverned Harold Foote is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 30th June 1913.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M. D., D. P. H. (Edin.), I. M. S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jenning, M. D., C. M. (Edin.),, D. P. H. (Dub.), I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues, L. M. & S., appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 22nd May 1913.

Major W. Glen Liston, C. I. E., M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S., Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 15th of June 1913, and placed on deputation for a period of fortnight after the expiry of his privilege leave.

Captain T. H. Gloster, M. B., D. P. H., I. M. S., to act as Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence of Major W. Glen Liston, C. I. E., M. D., D. P. H., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M. B. (Lond.), I. M. S., to do duty as Eastern Registration District, vice Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M. D., D. P. H. (Edin.), I. M. S., as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bulkhidas Bapuji Trivedi to be President of the Municipality of Dakor in the Kaira District vice Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lakshman Mahadev Deshpande to be President of the Municipality of Karad in the Satara District.

Mr. R. E. C. Oram, temporary Engineer, appointed by Government to the Central Division, is posted to the Poona District.

On relief by Mr. Framroz Rastamji Unvala, L.C.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

On return from leave, Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, B. A., L. C. E., temporary Engineer, is posted to the Surat and Broach District.

On return from leave, Staff Sergeant H. E. Wilkinson, Supervisor, First Grade, is re-posted to the Ahmednagar District.

Rao Bahadur Rudragouda Chanvigouda Chanvirgouda Artal, I.S.O., delivered over and Mr. Virupax Shivalingapa Kulolgi, B.A., received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Northern Division, on 16th June 1913.

Captain S. M. Castle and Major C. R. Mortimor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, on 14th June 1913.

Mr. C. J. Power relinquished charge of the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police on special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department on the 16th June 1913.

SURROUNDED BY HEAD-HUNTERS.

MEDICAL PARTY'S BRAVERY IN NAGA HILLS.

MAJOR'S PLUCKY ACTION.

A correspondent, who was recently marching through the Naga Hills, where he heard all about the recent expedition there, writes to a contemporary, of a plucky action that took place at the attack on Chinglong. He says:—"During the Naga expedition, the village Chinglong was attacked on the 5th February by the force under Colonel Loch, C.I.E.; the advanced guard had got into touch with the enemy and one of the sepoys, of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, who was with the advanced party was seriously wounded by the enemy's gun fire A message was sent down the line for medical aid, and Major Gidney, I.M.S., came to the front and had the man removed to the side of the panjied pathway and there attended to him. He had been so occupied for about half an hour, when the enemy rushed the baggage coolies and guard, killing twelve of them by cutting off their heads with their daos and carrying them off as trophies. The coolies bolted and Major Gidney was completely isolated from the force, having with him a Bengali hospital assistant and one ward orderly only—together with the wounded man who was unable to move

A second rush was made by the enemy very close to the party. The latter, having done what they could for the wounded man, proceeded up the path to Chinglong, carrying the man with them. No baggage column or troops were to be seen and the brave little band, encumbered with the dying man, were completely cut off and surrounded by the enemy. Both Major Gidney and the Doctor Babu drew their revolvers and the ward orderly was at the charge. The surprise is that the plucky little party was not surrounded and cut up. They were some five hundred yards below the stockade and did not know where the remainder of the force had moved to. They brought the man eventually to the stockade, which had been occupied by the troops. Unfortunately the man died of his wounds en route, but, he was the only one whose body was not decapitated and otherwise mutilated.

The road up to the stockade was not only panjied and panji-pitted, but it was also breached in places, rendering the transport of the wounded man extremely difficult, especially in the face of the enemy. There is no doubt that had this man been left he would have fallen into the hands of the savage enemy when alive and would have suffered the fate of the others by having his head, hands and feet cut off—grim trophies for these head-hunters.

Though the man eventually succumbed to his injuries, still the pluckiness of the action remains, and is a fine example of bringing in a wounded man under fire.

It is of interest to note that the hospital assistant is a Bengali and his action reflects the greatest credit on the Bengali community, who are considered as being deficient in martial spirit.

Major Gidney is a well-known member of the Anglo-Indian community who will be glad to learn of his plucky action, one which should give encouragement to and strengthen their case for military recognition.

The increased of warships in the Mediterranean owned by Austria, Italy, and Russia, necessitates the creation of a new Turkish Navy, and British experts in the employ of the Turkish Government are reported to be urging the wisdom of beginning with this programme of new construction straight away, with which object a new Loan is said to be in course of negotiation.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

St. Helena's School was informally visited by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by her neice, Miss Beaumont.—Nesbit, and Capt. Goldie to-day. The Principal of the School and Mrs. Palmer, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, met Her Excellency on her arrival. Two beautiful bouquets were presented by two of the girls to Lady Willingdon and Mrs. Palmer. Each class was visited in turn, and a programme of drills and songs having been gone through, Her Ladyship inspected by the scholars. Her Excellency was lustily cheered as she drove away.

JEWELLER'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

STRANGE CUSTOM OF THE TRADE.

An extraordinary breach of promise case is before the English Courts. A jeweler named Wiener is claiming £460 damages against a man to whom his daughter had been engaged. The ex-fiance makes a counter-claim. The jeweler alleges that as the engagement has been broken after two months without a motive, he is entitled to claim damages for the moral prejudice done to his daughter. In view of the marriage he had given a dinner which had cost £12. For the dinner, his daughter had bought a special dress which cost £11, and he had been put to other expenses. In addition he had given to his daughter's fiance a safe worth £20, for it is usual in the jewelry trade when a jeweller marries his daughter to a jeweller to give a safe. The ex-fiance's claim as made up as follows:—"Every evening a box of chocolate, 1s. 3d., the whole of the boxes amounting to over £4, bouquets £3, drives on Sunday and during the week £3, theatre tickets £4, refreshment expenses £3, presents for younger sisters £3, a basket of flowers for the betrothal £1 10s., an engagement ring, specially made, £40, a gold bracelet watch £10, a gold chain with pendant £3, and a gold ring £1." Counsel for the ex-fiance said that if his client had not carried out his promise, it was because the girl's father, contrary to agreement, had not paid him £400.

SUBMARINE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

COLLISION WITH A BATTLESHIP.

A collision, which happily had no more serious result than mere material damage, occurred on June 2 off the eastern end of the Isle of Wight between a battleship and a submarine. The battleship Prince of Wales, flagship of Rear-Admiral R. G. O. Tupper, left Portsmouth in the morning accompanied by the battleships Irresistible and Venerable to rejoin the flag of the Vice-Admiral commanding the Second and Third Fleets for an instructional cruise. A section of the Portsmouth submarines was told off to make an attack on the three ships as they passed out of the eastward entrance of the Solent. The submarines included *E* 1 and *C* 32. In some way not yet explained *C* 32 and the Prince of Wales came into collision. The conning tower and upper works of the submarine were carried away, while the bows of the battleship were so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to Spithead. The Irresistible accompanied her to be at hand in case of need. The submarine had a marvellous escape. The little craft by using her submerged steering gear, made her way back to harbour, and berthed alongside the submarine depot at Fort Blockhouse. The Prince of Wales anchored at Spithead, and dockyard divers were sent to her in a tug. The Venerable continued her journey.

GRAVE OF A TRAITOR.

DEMONSTRATION OF BEREAVED. PERSONS IN A CEMETERY.

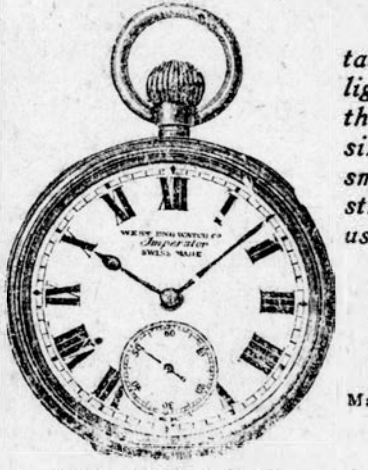
The Vienna Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

As a result of the revelations of espionage connected with the death, of Colonel Redl the spy who committed suicide, the police are engaged in a very active search for Russian spies and agents in Austria-Hungary.

Report from the Schonbrunn Palace indicate that the Emperor Francis Joseph has been deeply affected by the cases of treason in the army, and that he has expressed his pain to various persons of his entourage, saying that nothing so disgraceful has occurred since the beginning of his long reign, for whatever misfortunes the country had undergone the military had always been faithful and true. Everyone feels great sympathy with the aged Emperor in his sorrow and disappointment, and the Viennese share the feeling of the monarch.

A number of persons whose relations are buried in the Central Cemetery, where Colonel Redl lies, have made a protest against the traitor being permitted to lie in consecrated ground near their relations. On the authorities refusing to listen to their complaint they made a demonstration, desroying the mound raised above the grave to show their contempt for the dead spy.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver ...	... Rs.	32
Black Oxidised Steel ...	,,	35
Sterling Silver ...	... ,,	45
18ct. Gold ...	... ,,	140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

Opease; Cafnce-full size.
The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

Monsoon is here and it is about the best time for having your Motor Car REPAIRED, OVERHAULED, REPLENISHED, or WATERPROOF-HOODED.

As we are in a position to undertake either the one or the other of the above to the absolute satisfaction of our clients, we bespeak a trial from you. We are going to give you such a quality and such a price that you will want to come.

Please send your car to us--let it be any make, possess any defect, have any drawback--we can serve you right and at a most reasonable price. Every work guaranteed. We give as much attention to the minor details as to the major ones, and put honest and intelligent workmanship in all that we undertake.

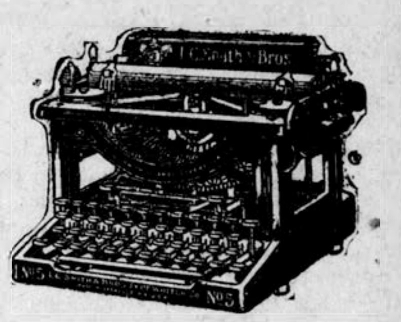
You will find Electric Light, Washer, Telephone, Petrol, Oil, etc., on the premises.

May we not have the pleasure of hearing about your car? *Estimates and advice free to all.*

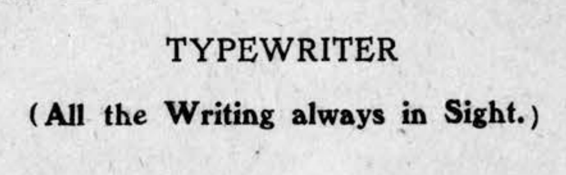
ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203.

HERE IS THE NEW MODEL "FIVE."

Before selecting a typewriter, you owe it to your interests to inquire regarding this new model. It is the latest example of the highest product of typewriter manufactures' skill and is equipped with every practical device and convenience the operator can require.



The L. C. SMITH & BROS.
TYPEWRITER
(All the Writing always in Sight.)



Ball-Bearing Type Bar and Hanger.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Pamphlets to
The Sole Agents in India:
G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,
10, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.
284

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?
That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of
KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)
Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.
Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.
Can be had from all Druggists.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

LITERATURE AND LIFE.

INTERESTING SAYINGS.

Here are some interesting sayings about Literature and Life, made by prominent men within the last few days:—

Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate who succeeded Tennyson, has died in his seventy-eight year.

"As a poet it would be untrue to say that Austin ever ranked high in the opinion of skilled judges, though his verse was fairly popular with the general public," says the "Times." "He wrote many volumes and published scores of poems, long and short, in magazines and newspapers, especially when there were special reasons for coming prominently forward. When Tennyson died, at least three informal claimants for the succession 'posed' their candidature by writing and by having their claims represented to the then Prime Minister. They were Alfred Austin, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Lewis Morris—none of them, it must be admitted, men of the front rank in literature. Lord Salisbury was perplexed and kept the post open for nearly four years (1892-1896), and at last, on December 20, 1895, wrote 'My dear Austin' to say that the Queen had approved of his appointment."

"Regarding the appointment to the Poet Laureateship of Mr. Alfred Austin," says the "Chronicle," "there have never been two opinions among lovers of poetry. It was a sheer misfortune both for the Laureateship and for Mr. Austin."

THE LAUREATESHIP.

"The question now is whether the Laureateship shall be left to expire or shall be filled as Mr. Austin filled it, or thirdly, shall be offered again to a poet of standing," says the "Chronicle." "We have to-day several men fulfilling either of the qualifications, but not many combining both.

"We can think of two living English poets who meet both demands. Mr. Robert Bridges is undoubtedly one of the surest of immortality among our contemporaries. The best of his fine work, never scamped nor strained, never done for gain or advertisement, has a purity of inspiration, an indubitable beauty, a certainty of form, which can only be more and more widely appreciated as years pass.

"The other name is that of Mr. Henry Newbolt. A very genuine, though more obviously a minor poet, he has struck some of his richest and most sincere chords as a 'laureate of Empire.' As such he has, unlike most other claimants to that title, 'uttered nothing base'; the nobler traditions and the loftier instincts which have made the Empire possible have always been safe in his hands."

LORD MORLEY ON LITERATURE.

"What was literature?" asked Lord Morley at the Royal Literary Fund dinner. "He would not use the abhorred terms belles lettres and 'belles-lettristic.' Literature in its highest and truest sense was in no way 'belles-lettristic,' but something far nobler, broader, higher, and truer—namely, the habit of dealing with the things of the mind as applied to the ways and moods and humours and yearnings of men—and women—in life; what they used to know at Oxford as literae humaniores, letters concerned with the human things. It sprang from a common sense, a common feeling, a common sentiment of life and the ways of the world, and he for his part cared very little for literature except as it gave pleasure and as it contributed to the instruction and guidance of mankind in respect of life. For belles-letters—fine ways of saying things—he for his part cared little, though he cared ardently for the strenuous effort to preserve the dignity of the noblest of tongues, that they all tried more or less to speak and to write.

"There was this difference between literature and politics. In literature the salt of the whole thing was to be independent. In politics the essence was to be able to put one's mind into joint stock with other people's minds. If they could not do that they would be of very little use. Macaulay had said that our literature was the brightest, the purest, and the most durable of all the glories of our country, which had exercised an influence wider than that of our commerce and mightier than that of our armies. That needed to be emphasised at the present time, and on Empire Days and such occasions it ought not to be forgotten."

MR. GOSSE ON FUTURE OF POETRY.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in a lecture on "The Future of English Poetry," before the English Association, said that the principal danger to the future of poetry seemed to him to rest in the necessity of freshness of expression.

"With the superabundant circulation of language year after year, week after week, the possibilities of freshness grew rarer and rarer. The obvious, simple, poignant things seemed all to have been said. Each generation was likely to be more preoccupied than the last with the desire for novelty of expression. Accordingly the sense of originality, which was so fervently demanded from every new school of writers, would force the poets of the future to sweep away all recognised impressions. He thought that in consequence the natural uses of English and the obvious forms of our speech must be driven from our national poetry. In new generations there was likely to occur less description of plain material objects, because the aspect of these had already received every obvious tribute. So also there could hardly fail to be less precise enumeration of the primitive natural emotions, because that also had been done already and repeated to satiety. Poetry as an art, in one shape or another, would escape from the bankruptcy of language, but it would only be at the cost of much that they at present admired and liked that the continuity of the art of verse would be preserved.

"The poetry of the future was likely to be very much occupied with subjects, and with those alone, which could not be expressed in the prose of the best-edited newspaper, and he believed that the closing up of the poetic field would isolate the poet from his fellows."

JOURNALISM.

Mr. H. W. Massingham, the editor of the "National" in the June issue of the "Home Messenger" writing on "How to Get a Start in Journalism," says that if he acted as a guide to youth "I should say that to set its feet in the path of certain kinds of newspaper enterprise would be equivalent to giving it an excellent start to hell. There is," he adds grimly, "journalism and journalism." He goes further and avows his sympathy with Lord Morley's refusal to counsel "any young man whom I did not know well to enter the slippery paths that descend to the popular thoroughfare of Fleet Street. For the high-minded man who chooses that road much travail, many disillusions are in store; for the poor man, long waiting, frequent spells of unemployment; for the student and thinker, perhaps, no place at all."

Nevertheless the editor of the "Nation" "can imagine a kind of journalism—the pattern whereof is laid up in Heaven—where it might be a glory for eager youth to find a place, and even to-day there are the beginnings of a career of usefulness and distinction in writing for those 'books of the hour' that we call newspapers." The journalist the age needs, Mr. Massingham thinks, is what Heine described himself to be—"a Knight of the Holy Ghost."

INDIANS AND CRUELTY.

There was some display of righteous indignation in the House of Commons over the practice of flaying goats alive in India. The practice is strongly to be condemned, says the "Indian World," but it is a mistake to suppose that it prevails to any great extent in this country. The conscience of Indians is traditionally sensitive in respect of treatment of lower animals, and the existence of hospitals for these dumb creatures is an eloquent testimony of the fact. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is a foreign institution, and our countrymen are unable to reconcile the solicitude of Englishmen for their protection with their habitual indulgence in the so-called soprt of killing wild animals in the forests. This wanton slaughter may be a manly art but it cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called noble or humane. If killing be no cruelty in this civilised code of morals, wounding certainly is; and the law of mercy is not confined within the municipal limits of towns. The humanitarians in England, while keenly alive to the sufferings of Indian goats and bullocks, rarely spend a thought on the cruelties perpetrated on countless men and women of India who are labouring under a penal contract in the colonies of the British Empire for the development of their commerce and industry. They are, like Niobe, all tears over the evil effects of the opium habit in China, but do their consciences ever prick when foreign spirits and wines bring endless miseries among the disconsolate people of India? We have become too familiar with the hypocritical cant of the fashionable world, and outbursts of piety like these do not awaken the smallest surprise among us.

ON "GETTING ON."

IS THE HUMAN RACE GETTING ON?

The multiple personality of Saxon monosyllables passes all understanding. To "get on" is a phrase with a faggot of meanings. The popular construction of "get on" is to increase riches. To "get on" or to "get out" is a commonplace in the struggle for life; yet, says Vanoc in "Referee," "get on" equally well conveys the exact opposite of competition—i.e., concord, unison, and harmony. To "get on" with a man is not necessarily to concur with him in everything, but it does mean the continual adjustment of such differences as do occur. Agreement expresses in the broadest manner the consent of individuals formally or informally expressed by word or by writing. A third sense of "get on" is what the policeman means when he invites militant Suffragettes to pass along—that is, to get out of sight and to remove themselves to a place where they can no longer be seen or heard.

* * *

In this sense a powerful section of people who think in compartments confidently prescribe the air of the island of St. Helena for a solution of the Suffragette puzzle. If the advocates of transportation for militant women were to sit down on a stone and think for an hour they would see that banishment of green girls or maddened matrons to the South Atlantic can be no more effective in solving the Suffrage question than the banishment of the wastrels from the Embankment is a cure for poverty. In that sense of "get on"—meaning "get out of sight"—we English are woefully misled. Telling unpleasant things or people to make themselves scarce deals with the transient and surface aspect of things; it neither probes nor settles anything.

* * *

The sense, however, in which I wish to discuss the term "getting on" is that of its primary meaning—progress in the attainment of that which we desire to achieve or possess. Is the human race "getting on"? Or is the world substantially what it was eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago? From what we know of the atmosphere of public and private affairs in those days, we have distinctly progressed, though not to so great an extent as our humanitarians, our political economists, and our professional preachers would have us believe. Let us examine the concrete facts about education as applied to aviation. It is doubtful whether the art of training the human mind to think clearly has materially advanced since the abandonment of the Olympic Games. There are, however, signs of light, and there is evidence that we are "getting on" to a more reasonable interpretation of the meaning and object of education. Just as fanatics, inflamed with passion, misuse the word "temperance" when they mean compulsory abstinence, so the majority of educationists mean pouring into a child's mind the ideas of other people when they employ a word implying that the object of education is to draw out of each child's body, soul, and spirit the best of which it is capable.

FREAKS OF MEMORY.

As to freaks of memory, Mark Twain, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle," has told us of the pilot who knew every bend, creek, current and shallow in the Mississippi river throughout its whole mighty length, but could not remember what he had had for breakfast. Probably most memories are like that. One man I know has a memory that apparently collects only figures. He can always remember your age, even if he forgets your name. He will memorise easily the times of all the trains to a given place, but he generally forgets the platforms from which they start. Reel off to him a column of statistics and he will recite them again to you a month later without a mistake, having in the meantime forgotten everything else about you. But then he is a born mathematician. Evidently memory is largely a question of sympathy. We remember the things we are really interested in.

ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

NO SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS OR EMERALDS.

From time to time various attempts are made to give underserved position to the manufactured corundum; a similar attempt is now being made by a widely distributed circular which contains several false statements. These artificial products, writes the "Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician," are well-known to be very effective, as also are pastes, but they cannot be designated "precious," since they can be purchased for as low as ninepence per carat. That they have certain attractions is true, and also that they have taken a definite position in trade circles, from which position it is sought once more to raise them. To do this by false statements is decidedly using "the fraud on the label." In the pamphlet referred to it states, after a somewhat "flowery" introduction—"When the synthetic gems are cut, no specialist is able to distinguish them from the natural stones." Of course, this is absurd, otherwise those at ninepence per carat would be of similar value to the high-priced genuine article. Again—"the synthetic gems when normally manufactured appear clear under the magnifying glass, and they have no flaws or bubbles." This, of course, is absolutely erroneous. It also states that "the synthetic emerald is produced by a different process from that of corundum, but has not yet succeeded in gaining a foothold in industry." There are no synthetic emeralds, although numberless attempts have been made in this direction; doublets of quartz, and even pastes, are being sold as such, but nothing approaching and emerald has been produced. The end of the pamphlet reads: "Undoubtedly science will succeed in producing in large crystals the gem of all gems—the diamond." When such scientific authorities as Sir W. Crooks and Professor Verneuil are of opinion that neither the diamond nor the emerald will be manufactured artificially, neither the jewelry loving public nor the trade need stop to consider the opinion of the writer of the pamphlet in question. While on this subject, it might be mentioned that there is a considerable quantity of so-called "synthetic alexandrite" on the market, which is nothing more than coloured manufactured corundum. This artificially produced material in various colourings has a right to "a place in the sun" of popular favor, but as a "precious" stone, and especially under false statements, let the verdict be decidedly in the negative.

"MORE COFFINS THAN CRADLES."

The "Daily Mail" says:—

"More coffins were being needed than cradles, more hearses than baby-carts, in France," said Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking on his investigations into the birth-rate in France, America, and England at Portsmouth during the mail week.

In seventeen departments in France, he said, the death roll was in excess, of the birth-rate. For every Frenchman born there were three Germans. The fascinating nation was driving to the cemetery with Germany not as chief mourner. In the United States much the same shrinkage would be recorded but for the incoming foreigner. In England the outlook was dismal enough—a fall in a generation from 35 per 1,000 to 21 and 22 per 1,000. Doctors were being called in for one birth only in a family. Father Vaughan spoke of the noble example set to the people by the King and Queen in all things, especially in matters domestic and social.

AVIATION IN FRANCE.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE CONTESTS.

The great competition for sea-going aeroplanes, which is to be held at Deauville, near Trouville, on the coast of Normandy, this summer from August 25 to 31, forms in effect, if not in name, an official contest organised by the French Ministry of Marine with the fixed intention of evolving a type of airboat suitable for equipping the Navy and destined for use on the high seas. The Ministry of Marine furnishes not only one-half of the total prizes, amounting to £4,000, but will purchase the two best machines, the first for £2,400, the second for £2,0[illegible]. It is further significant of the strictly national character of the competition that, for the first time in the history of aviation in France, it is reserved exclusively for machine built and owned in France, a provision which applies more particularly to the engine.

The conditions governing the competition are of unusual interest at the present juncture in that they clearly indicate the requirements which the French naval authorities, in accordance with the lessons of the Monaco meeting, demand that a sea-going airboat should fulfil. There is no doubt that the results of this competition will dominate hydro-aeroplane construction and design for some years t

come.

In view of this fact it w
while to outline briefly
and tests that must be f
First, with regard t
specified that each mac
an observer in additi
and that the forme
must extend to a
degrees from the
direction. The use
structural material
den, owing to its
influence of sea wa
be capable of bei
pilot's seat, and
protected from
magneto in parti
a watertight cas
be built with wa

STRINGEN

The useful
cludes pilot
weighing 176l
various instr
an anchor a
chor in five
competing
minimum
or some fi
be easily
the wa
after a r
rise to
five minu
must
alightin
with 3
pleting
Anoth
variat
fiftee
highe
Th
craf
divi
te
T
cu
le
r

fo
fr
the
mus
to a
He
justly
tion f
Monac
that in
these c
ahead o
the pol
now initi
ment, it
lar meas
country to
liarly our o
stacles in th
ment, the F
the army, w
supreme in th

DA

DINNER FOR

RICE CR
LOBSTER
PIGEONS A
SHOULDER C
A LA BR
MAXIMILLIAN
LECKIE CREAM
(BRO

M
P

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

PTER XII—(Continued.)
m to bring back the car-
must go down to the Mill at

lways the most willing to
mall service, ran to give the
e without delay, but Eve asked
had happened.
don't know, something terrible,
lvia says to Macdonald. He has
een hurt at the office, and Max is
away. They have had a quarrel, I
don't doubt, but if Max did anything
to him it was either in self-defence or
under severe provocation. Are they
there? No, I don't want you to come.

Go on with your dinners at half-past seven, and I'll get back as quickly as possible."

In a few moments more the carriage was off again down the avenue at great speed, the horses inclined to show their temper at the sudden disappointment. It was only fifteen minutes' drive at such a pace to Sleath Mills, and after a moment's hesitation Mrs. Howorth spoke through the tube directing the footman to stop at the manager's house. She did not wait until he had rung the bell and secured admittance for her, she was out of the carriage almost as quickly as he got down from the box.

The imperative ring was answered by the young maid who looked scared and anxious.

Mrs. Howorth did not put any questions to her, but sweeping through the door made her way along the covered verandah, and walked into the house. There were lights everywhere, but no one to be seen. Presently, however, Elsie Macdonald appeared on the stairs.

"Tell me what has happened, Miss Macdonald. I am in an agony of apprehension. Is your brother really hurt?"

Elsie, unable as yet to connect the affair with Max Howorth (it was less than half an hour since her brother had been discovered in his room), had no reason for keeping anything back from Mrs. Howorth. She did not even ask how or where she had heard the news.

"Yes, he is seriously hurt. We don't know how or where just yet. Dr. Drage and his partner are both upstairs, and Mr. Howorth."

"Where did it happen?"

"He was found in the office by the man locking up, I think. He had fallen with his head on the sharp ledge of the fender. They think perhaps he had a fit or seizure of some kind, but of course nobody knows. You will excuse me, Mrs. Howorth, I have to telephone to the hospital for a nurse."

"Yes, surely, I'm not in a hurry. I'll wait here. I should like to see Mr. Howorth."

She had to wait some considerable time. When Elsie went upstars again she mentioned that Mrs. Howorth was below, but John apparently took no notice. He could not do much, but it was his desire to be on the spot until he could hear the doctors' verdict. When he came downstair at last his face was white and rather set, and his heart, usually pitiful, had no compassion at the moment for Max Howorth's mother. In his heart of hearts he blamed her for her selfish indulgence, her failure to correct in childhood and youth the faults that had led to this.

"Oh, John," she cried, jumping u
nervously. "Tell me what it is. Wh
hurt Macdonald?"
"Max, of course," he answere
briefly. "There isn't a doubt abo
it."
"But why should he do that? H
they quarrelled or what? Tell
John, and don't look so hard and h
rible. I am Max's mother. This
terrible for me. He has gone a
and we don't know where to find h
"Justice will find him, I
doubt, if it is necessary, Alicia,
said sternly. "There is much
behind this terrible thing than o
any idea of."
"What is behind it?"
"I don't know the story in
Alicia, but if you go up to Luk
ledge's cottage on the hill, yo
get some enlightenment. Th
someone there who has suffere
hands too. There is no doubt
mind that it was something a
girl which made the immediat
or to put it more correctly
Max to make such a brutal at
an inoffensive man."
Never had Alicia seen John
The lips, noted for the mildn
words, now seemed to delig
harshest phrases. There w

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Hidden Treasure

FOUND

The Seventh of the

ILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

VALUE

Rs. 100.

THE SEVENTH LUCKY FINDER IS

Mr. SOTANAM VENKIAH
Goldsmith,
Near Mosque,
COCONADA.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE
to be found

10 having been added for the month of June. They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

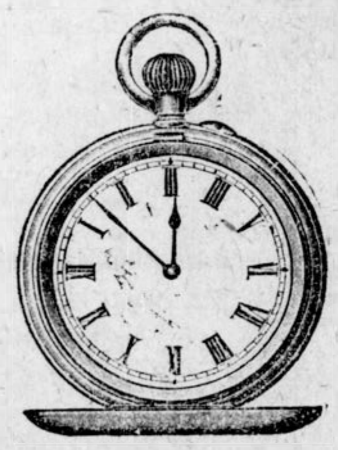
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding

Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one. Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.

WALTHAM WATCHES.



NICKEL MOVEMENT. 15 JEWELS, EXPOSED PALLETS. CUT EXPANSION BALANCE. PATENT BREGUET HAIRSPRING HARDENED AND TEMPERED IN FORM. PATENT MICROMETRIC REGULATOR. TEMPERED STEEL SAFETY BARREL. ETC.

IN 10 YEAR GOLD FILLED. CASE (HALF HUNTING Rs. 45
„ 20 „ „ „ „ (OPEN FACE) „ 55

(ALSO IN SILVER CASES)

For over half-a-century the Waltham Factory have consistently
n to maintain the highest standard of excellence, in the quality
eir products. The measure of their success is self-evident in
orld-wide reputation their Watches have attained.

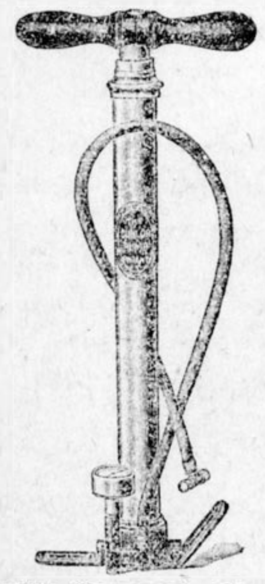
strong Gold Filled Case watch is far more satisfactory and
nical in wear, than a low-priced gold watch. The latter are
ant source of annoyance and expense owing to the Case being
to afford adequate protection to the works.

UND & BLOCKLEY,
EXT TO ARMY & NAVY STORES.

DUNLOP SUNDRIES

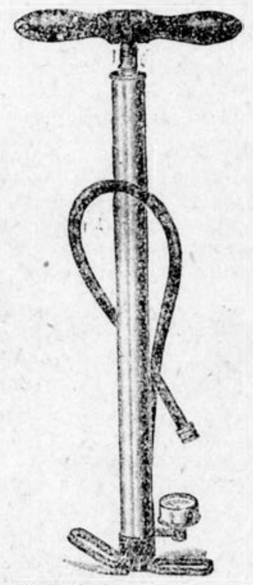
FOR THE TOURING AND ALL OTHER SEASONS.

DUNLOP
TYRE PUMP
No. 1



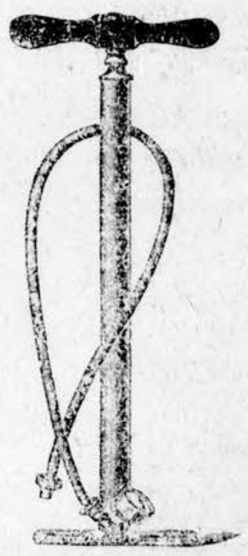
with Gauge Rs. 31/-
without „ Rs. 25/-

DUNLOP
TYRE PUMP
No. 2



with Gauge Rs. 15/-
without „ Rs. 11/2

DUNLOP
TYRE PUMP
No. 3

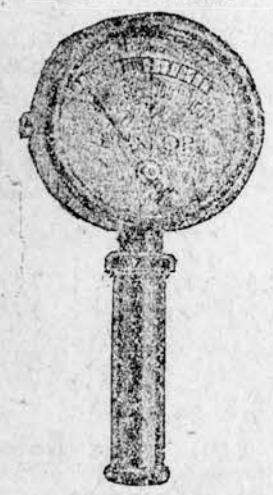


with Gauge Rs. 14/-
without „ Rs. 10/2

DUNLOP TYRE LEVER

Price 12" Rs. 1/- and 18" Rs. 1/8

DUNLOP
TYRE Tester.



Price Rs. 8/-

PUMP WASHERS
for No. 1 Pump.

LEATHER WASHERS
DUNLOP
PUMPS

Price Rs. 2/12 Per Box.

FRENCH CHALK,

DUNLOP
1 lb. nett
FRENCH CHALK
BEST QUALITY

1 lb. Tins 4 As.

WRITE To-day for latest catalogues, post free.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI.

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.